The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,129 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
L.	Ravenna	3372	700	E. Stewart	29th July
—	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	5th Aug.
L.	Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	12th "
M.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	19th "
L.	Sutlej	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	26th "
—	Lombardy	2726	500	W. R. Thompson	2nd Sept
L.	Peshawur	3900	600	E. J. Baker	9th "
M.	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	16th "
					FRIDAY.
L.	Ballarat	4732	750	P. S. Tomlin	26th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta. Those marked M proceed direct to London via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884
ROHILLA	3000	700	W. Barratt	8th	Aug.
BRINDISI	3242	600	I. Reeves	22nd	Aug.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	5th	Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 28, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather, 21 days during the Monsoon. The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, May 29, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, &c., MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.		
MANILLA	5000	700	.....	1st Aug.
CHINA	5000	850	.....	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer CANTON 2,100 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th August. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).....1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe.....1st class „ 5 15 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	29th July.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	26th Aug.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,800	550	23rd Sept.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100	600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	26th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1884.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100	600	29th Aug.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	26th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	Kewly	about 5th Aug.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	Macmahon	„ 25th
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	Beer	„ 5th Sept.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	Nelson	„ 15th „

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. NYANZA, Captain Schwedler, will be despatched hence to Zanzibar direct on the 30th Instant. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

Khoja Moholla, Mandvi, 22nd July, 1884.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY

Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

36, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 4th August, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Karrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 14th August 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th July, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

AGENTS FOR

SCOTT'S

ELECTRIC

BRUSHES.

SOCKS, GENERATORS AND BELTS.

ABDOMINAL BELTS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, HERNIA TRUSSES

ABDOMINAL BELTS,
With plain backs and elastic fronts.
ABDOMINAL BELTS,
All best silk elastic.
EUREKA CHEST EXPANDERS
For the cure of round shoulders.
UMBILICAL BELTS
For children.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

Silk Elastic Knee-Caps. Silk Elastic Anklets.
Silk Elastic Leggings. Silk Elastic Wristlets.

SINGLE & DOUBLE CIRCULAR TRUSSES,
COLE'S PATTERN HALF CIRCULAR TRUSSES.
SALMON AND ODY'S PATTERN TRUSSES,
MOC MAIN LEVER TRUSSES.
HUXLEY'S PATENT TRUSSES.
AYRE'S IMPROVED PRINCIPLE TRUSSES.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HAIR-BRUSHES, DRESSING-CASES, COMBS, &c.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Hair-Brushes in great variety, with Satin-wood backs. Ladies or Gent's.....from	2 0	to 10 0
Hair-Brushes, Babies' & Children's „	1 0	to 4 0
SOLID LEATHER TRAVELLING CASES, containing a pair of Military Hair-Brushes and a Comb from	10 0	to 15 0
Larger ditto containing a pair of Hair-Brushes with handles, Comb, Clothes Brush, and Hat Brush from	18 0	to 24 0
Hair-Brushes with Solid Ivory Backs.....from	30 0	to 75 0
Argenseta Wire Brushes „	3 0	to 4 0
Hinde's Patent Wire „	3 0	to 4 0
SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES, containing Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Comb, Mirror, Soap-case and Shaving Apparatus „	20 0	to 35 0

DRESSING COMBS.
Ivory, Tortoise-sheli, Buffalo Horn Xylonite and Vulcanite; Ivory, and Vulcanite small tooth Combs.
POCKET COMBS; CURLING COMBS.
Whisker Combs, Comb-cleaners, &c. &c.

TREACHER & CO., Limited
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 11 a.m. (local time) at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for the calendar year 1885, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Cattle and sheep for slaughter,	Under Schedule No. 1.	Tenders to be received on 15th August 1884.
Beef and Mutton,	„ 2	Do. Do.
Hired Draught Bullocks.	„ 4	Do. Do.
Hired Tonnage and conveyance of Coal.	„ 5	Do. Do.
Drawing, Conveying and distributing water.	„ 6	Do. Do.
Hospital Clothing and Bedding.	„ 7	Do. 20th August 1884.
Leather Articles.	„ 8	Do. Do.
Wooden Articles.	„ 9	Do. Do.
Bamboo and Rattan Articles.	„ 10	Do. Do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipts, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 15th July, 1884.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY,
Engravers, Die Sinkers, Relief Stampers, Copper-Plate Printers.

DIE SINKING.

	Rs. a.
MONOGRAM DIES, 2 letters engraved, from	7 0
DITTO 3 or 4 letters, from	8 0
CREST DIES engraved, from	9 0
CREST AND MOTTO DIES engraved, from	10 0

REGIMENTAL DIES,

Any Regimental Die not in stock will be engraved free of charge on receipt of stamping order for value Rs. 20, the die being the property of this Company.

RELIEF STAMPING.

Stamping 5 quires note paper and 100 envelopes from die, in plain relief	1 0
Ditto ditto ditto in any colour	2 8
Ditto ditto in gold, silver or bronze	5 0

COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING.

Gentleman's Card Plate engraved, 1 line	1 8
Lady's ditto ditto ditto	2 0
Engraving per line extra	1 0
Gentleman's or Lady's Card Plates engraved in old English style, extra	1 0
Invitation Card Plates engraved, from	5 0

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

Gentleman's Best Thin Ivory Cards printed from plate per 100	1 0
Lady's ditto ditto	2 0
Gentleman's Best Thick Ivory Cards, round corners ditto	1 12
Lady's ditto ditto ditto	2 8
Invitation Cards printed from plate, from	5 0

Every description of Office, Commercial and Private Seals, Stamps, &c., engraved.

RUBBER SEALS made to order.

THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, &c.

TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY.

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLE PLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper, but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

		Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern.
Table Forks	Cash. Per dozen	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 34 0
Dessert Forks	„ „	20 0	25 0
Table Spoons	„ „	25 0	34 0
Dessert Spoons	„ „	20 0	25 0
Tea Spoons	„ „	11 0	16 0
Egg Spoons with gilt bowls	„ „	12 8	18 0
Salt Spoons with gilt bowls	„ „	12 8	18 0
Mustard Spoons with gilt bowls	„ Each	1 2	1 8
Gravy Spoons	„ „	5 8	6 12
Chatni Spoons	„ „	3 0	3 8
Sugar Spoons	„ „	1 4	1 8
Sugar Tongs	„ „	2 4	3 0
Ice Tongs	„ „	4 8	5 0
Ice Claws Scissor shaped	„ „	8 0	9 0
Butter Knives	„ „	2 4	3 0
Sauce Ladles	„ „	2 4	3 0
Soup Ladles	„ „	8 8	0 0
Sugar Shifters	„ „	2 8	13 0
Fish Helpers	„ Per pair	16 0	8 0
Knife Rests	„ „	3 0	14 8

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE,

Comprehending

12 Table Forks	6 Salt Spoons	1 Sugar Spoon	2 Sauce Ladles
12 Dessert Forks	2 Mustard Spoons	1 Sugar Sifter	2 Soup Ladles
12 Table Spoons	2 Gravy Spoons	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	1 Pair Fish Helpers
12 Dessert Spoons	2 Marrow Spoons	2 Pairs Ice Claws	2 Pairs Knife Rests
12 Tea Spoons	1 Chatni Spoon	2 Butter Knives	
16 Egg Spoons	1 Caddy Spoon	2 Pickle Forks	

TREACHER & Co.'s FIDDLE PATTERN,
In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize lined and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 240.

TREACHER & Co.'s BEADED LILY OR THREAD PATTERN,
In brass-bound teakwood chest, Rs. 300.

CUTLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, having, by means of the sterling goodness of their well-known TABLE CUTLERY, attained great celebrity in this branch of their business, continue to import the same reliable goods, which they guarantee as unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

		"A." Best Quality with tang rivet.		"B." Medium Quality with pin rivet.		"C." Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable article.	
Table Knives	Cash, per doz.	Rs. 30 0	.....	Rs. 23 0	.....	Rs. 20 0	
Dessert Knives	„ „	25 0	.....	20 0	.....	17 0	
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork)	„ the pair	10 8	.....	8 0	.....	7 0	
Game Carvers („ „)	„ „	10 8	.....	8 0	.....	7 0	
Steel Sharpeners	„ Each	4 8	.....	3 8	.....	3 8	
COMPLETE SET as above	Cash	Rs. 80 8	.....	64 8	.....	53 8	

Pocket and Pen-knives, Champagne and District-knives, Gem Sporting-knives, Hunting-knives, Budding and Pruning-knives, Scissors and Razors.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month t is a very good Hotel. and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable, It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices. E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very p'eased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here. WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility. J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortabl and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive. GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a lass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the gands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof,

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals:—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	„ 30
In Semi-hunting	„ 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	„ 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarters under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

NEW MUSIC.

Price Re. 1-8 each. Postage As. 2

SONGS.

Reaper and the Flowers	Cowen.
Roll of the Drum	Molloy.
Bébé	Molloy.
Reign of the Roses	Lowthian.
One Smile, one Word	Pinsuti.
Swinging	Hartog.
Never to Know	Marsials.
Malden and the Weathercock	Austin.
Carrier John	Pinsuti.
Devout Lover	White.
When passions trance	White.
Later on	Bucalossi.
Voices of the woods	Rubenstein.
Loved once, loved ever	Molloy.
Ask nothing more	Marzial.
Phantom ship	Diehl.
Owl	Adams.
After	Badington.
Unlinked	Watson.
Queen of the Earth	Pinsuti.
Dream of Peace	Pinsuti.
Last Dream	Cowen.
My heart and I	Caracciolo.
I always meet you in my dreams	Caracciolo.
Sailing	Marks.
Lassie	Bonheur.
Laddie	Pinsuti.
This is my dream	Welling.
Old Pilot	Hatton.
Gift of love	Hutchinson.
Loved and saved	Watson.
Making Hay	Moir.

WALTZES.

Naples	Clemente.
Celestine	Gardner.
Youles Yous	Feaney.
Going to Market	Godfrey.
Siesta	Dalafon.
Estudiantina	Waldteufel.
In the Twilight	Coote.
Beaux Yeux	Kappey
Nell Gwynne	Liddell.
Princess Ida	Sullivan.
Rhine Fay	D'Albert.
Fontainbleau	Duke of Albany.
In the Moonlight	Crowe.
Noisette	Andrew.

OPERAS.

"IOLANTHE," A. SULLIVAN. Rs. a.

Vocal Score	3 12
Pianoforte Solo	2 4

"NELL GWYNNE," R. PLANQUETTE.

	Rs. a.
Vocal Score	3 12
Pianoforte Solo	2 4

"MELITA," OR, "THE PARSEE DAUGHTER," PONTET, COMPLETE. Rs. a.

Vocal Score (as performed at the Gaiety Theatre)	4 8

"RIP VAN WINKLE," R. PLANQUETTE.

	Rs. a.
Vocal Score	3 12
Pianoforte Solo	2 4

"PRINCESS IDA," A. SULLIVAN.

	Rs. a.
Vocal Score	3 12
Pianoforte Solo	2 4

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE OF MUSIC, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO. 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
3 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS
WERE AWARDED TO

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks,

as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with choice gems and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY HOUSE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH-CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which, together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.

Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

43 ESPLANADE-ROAD C. MARCKS & CO.
BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"

comprising:

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS,
IRON-MONGERS AND TIMBER-MERCHNTS.

WE are now prepared to undertake Brass as well as plain and ornamental Iron Castings. Estimates furnished on application.

Sole Agents for J. and H. Gwynne's Celebrated Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, sizes on hand 4, 6, 7 and 8 inch, prices reduced.

Sole Agents for Geo. Lucas and Co's Fire-proof Safes with Chubb's locks, several sizes on hand.

Imports.—With the aid of a good code we can obtain supplies not in stock through our London Agents at short notice.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVES..... GEO. ALLAN & Co., 10, Austin Friars.
OFFICE AND WORKS ..... MODY BAY, near the Ice Factory.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. J. & R. TENNENT'S ALE AND STOUT.

India Pale Ale, quarts at	Rs. 4-4	per dozen.
„ pints at	„ 3-0	„
Double Stout, quarts at	„ 4-0	„
„ pints at	„ 2-12	„

Quarts in casks of 4 dozen and pints 7 dozen.

This brew obtained the highest honour, awarded at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

TERMS—CASH.

Apply, Godownkeeper,
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

ROOFING TILES of different patterns including INDIAN or MANGALORE, IMPROVED FRENCH, &c., also RIDGES, FLOORING, GARDEN EDGINGS, of high finish and best manufacture by the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, are always in Stock at their Steam Factory at Worlee, and can be had at moderate prices. Periodical contracts entered into with Railway Companies, Municipalities, and Executive Departments in and out of Town at fixed rates. Contracts for Tiling Roofs complete undertaken. Up-country orders promptly executed. For samples and other particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGERS, at the Factory, Worlee, or to

MERWANJEE JEEJEERHOY'S SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

17, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,
SUIT NO. 178 OF 1883.

MANCHABAI, widow and executrix of the last Will and Testament of BALGOVANDASS HURGOVANDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house situate at Mahim in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort.....Plaintiff,

vs.

AUGOSTIN PASCOAL QUINY, of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, and JAIHOO ANTONE SOUZ JAO ANTONE SOUZ, and MARIAMBAI, widow of ANTONE JAO SOUZ, the legal heirs and representatives of ANTONE JAO SOUZ, all of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitants, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 12th day of June, 1883, it was ordered (amongst other things) that the defendants, as such legal representatives as aforesaid, should, on or before the 12th day of December, 1883, pay to the plaintiff the sum of rupees seven hundred and twenty-three and annas two, for debt and interest thereon at the rate of annas thirteen per cent per mensem from the 1st day of May, 1883, and the costs of this suit when taxed until payment, and in default of the said defendants or any of them paying to the plaintiff what should be so found to be due to him for such principal, interest and costs as aforesaid, it was ordered that the Sheriff of Bombay should sell the lands and premises in the said decree mentioned, that is to say, a house having a tiled roof with two slopes erected on Fazendaras land, belonging to Antone Jao Souz in the Sart called Ilag, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement forty-two feet in length and thirty-two feet in breadth, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 519, situate on the Hansalecroad at Mahim and bounded on the east and north by the vacant land of Janio Juge Furnan, on the west by the cart of Khatri Shimba, on the south by the house of Antone Jao Souz.

And whereas default has been made by the said Defendants or any of them in such payment as aforesaid,

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on TUESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1884, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said decree, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said plaintiff and defendants in the said lands and premises.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

1. Angelina, widow of Pascoal Quiny, claims to be entitled to one-third share in the said property, and as a guardian to a moiety of two-third share on behalf of her daughter Qinteria, a minor.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

The abovementioned plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser other than the plaintiff, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser other than the plaintiff, to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 26th day of June, 1884.

DAVID WATSON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. BOMANJEE and HORMUSJEE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

TENDERS are invited for undertaking COCOANUT PLANTATIONS on the coast in the Junagadh territory, Kathiavad. Apply for particulars to Mr. HARIDAS VIHARIDAS, Divanji, Junagadh.

TENDERS are invited for SCANTLINGS and TIMBERS of sorts for works in the Junagadh State. Apply for particulars to Mr. HARIDAS VIHARIDAS, Divanji, Junagadh.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING COALS.

TENDERS required for LANDING, CARTING, and STORING COALS, for twelve months ending 30th September, 1885. Quantity, about 10,000 tons.

For specification and form of tender, apply to MANAGER, Bombay Gas Company, Limited, Greenstreet, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 28th July, 1884.

NOTICE.

WOOLLEN CLOTH.—Verbal offers will be received by the Superintendent of Army Clothing, Byculla, at noon on THURSDAY next, the 31st instant, for the immediate supply of 2,000 yards Coarse Blue Woollen Cloth, 54 inches wide. No offers will be received after that hour, and the Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. Sample on application.

T. R. NIMMO, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Army Clothing Department, Bombay, 24th July, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DATE for receipt of TENDERS for the SUPPLY of PRINTED FORMS, viz., 4th July, as per notice dated 17th June, 1884, has been POSTPONED to 30TH JULY, 1884.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut. Colonel,
For Acting Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 30th June, 1884.

COWASJEE SORABJEE POCHEE, who has had 20 years' experience and practical knowledge in the Bombay Gas Co., of all the branches of gas fittings, plumbers, tinsmiths, &c., begs to inform the public that he has opened his place of business at Carnac-road, late Esplanade Cross-road, where he hopes the public will favour him with order for gas fittings and repairs in all its branches. He also solicits a trial of his plumber tinsmiths branch where the work is done with all the late improvements and neatness guaranting at the same time workmanship of the best sort, under moderate and reasonable charges.

TO INDIAN MILL-OWNERS.

FURNISH YOUR WEAVING SHEDS THROUGHOUT WITH Messrs. H. LIVESEY'S LOOMS WHICH ARE NOW SO WIDELY KNOWN

The firm is under contract now to supply Messrs. G. and R. Dewhurst, the eminent manufacturers of shirtings, who have mills at Preston, Bamberbridge and Higher Walton, with 600 looms for one of their Weaving Sheds which is now been fitted with new machinery. Messrs. H. Livesey have also received an order for 800 looms from Messrs. Swanson Berby of Preston. We further continue to supply our Indian constituents with looms specially adapted for his country.

H. LIVESEY, LIMITED, Blackburn Lancashire.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of 30 third class CARRIAGE BODIES, METRE GAUGE.

Copies of specification and forms of Tender may be obtained (on payment of Rs. 2) from the Agent's office at Poona, where drawings can be seen.

Further information may be obtained from the Loco, and Carriage Superintendent at Hotgi.

Sealed T

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, a BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines, at present occupied by Colonel W. Merriman, R. E. For rent and other particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, a BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Dr. Macconachie. For further particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the "WILDERNESS" at Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, Esquire. For further particulars, apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an entire FOUR STORIED HOUSE in Hornby Row, near the Police Court, suitable either for Europeans or Parsees. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a FURNISED RESIDENCE in the Fort. Rent Rs. 60. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UP SUNDRIES.

GREASE PAINTS,
Six colours in Tin Case.
Price Rs. 2-4.
MAKE-UP POWDERS IN TIN CASES.

BURNT CORK. WHITENING.
DUTCH PINK. RUDDY ROUGE.
PREPARED MONGOLIAN. POWDERED ANTIMONY.
BLOOM OF ROSES. BLANC DE PERLE.

JOINING PASTE FOR ATTACHING BALD FRONT OF WIGS TO FORHEAD.
ETUI MYSTERIEUX,
SUPERIOR HARE'S FEET,
Re. 1-0 each.

FOR SALE BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE IRON HAND.
By the Author of "The House on the Marsh," &c., is commenced in

FAMILY HERALD PART for JULY, Which contains also the

SEASIDE DOUBLE NUMBER, with

A COMPLETE NOVEL, entitled

A TERRIBLE REPENTANCE, By the Author of "Dora Thorne," "Wife in Name Only," "Thorns and Orange Blossoms," "A Broken Wedding Ring," "From Gloom to Sunlight," "Diana's Discipline," &c.

FAMILY HERALD, Part 494.

FAMILY HERALD, Part for July.
The *Australasian* says:—
"This domestic magazine is second to none with which we are acquainted."
Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part 494.
The *Daily Argus* says:—
"This domestic magazine is second to none with which we are acquainted."
Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part for July.
The *Darling Downs Gazette* says:—
"Among the English periodicals received in Australia there is one, we believe, that receives a warmer welcome than is accorded to any other publication of its kind in the world. . . Its reputation has been ably preserved, and its character as the best family magazine of light, wholesome, and amusing reading, has been nobly sustained."

The FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) from all Booksellers and Newsagents; or the Monthly Part direct from W. STEVENS, 421, Strand, London, for 1s. per annum, post free.
London: W. STEVENS, 421, Strand; and at all Newsvendors.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
HAVE JUST ISSUED THEIR
REVISED PRICE LIST
OF
SPIRITS, WINES, & ÆRATED WATERS.

PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETORY ARTICLES.

ILLUSTRATED WHOLESALE LIST OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND SURGICAL
INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c.
A copy of any of the above sent free by post on application.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

PERFUMES FOR HANDKERCHIEF.

LUBIN'S SCENTS.
Warranted Genuine.
Each Rs. 2.

Cape Jessamine, Lily of the Valley,
Forget-me-not, May Blossom,
Heleotrope, New Mown Hay,
Jessamine, Opoponax,
Jockey Club, Potchouly,
Kiss-me-Sweetly, Rose,
Kiss-me-Quick, Tuberouse,
Lyn Aloe, White Rose,
Wood Violet.

SMYTH AND NEPHEW'S SCENTS.
Each Rs. 2-8.

Jessamine, Ylangylang,
Rose, Wood Violet.

LUNDBORG'S SCENTS.
Each Rs. 2-8.

Alpine Violet, Lily of the Valley,
Edenia, Marechal Niel Rose.

J. AND E. ATKINSON'S SCENTS.
Each Rs. 3.

Forget-me-not, Prize Medal Bouquet,
Jasmin, Rose,
Lily of the Valley, Tuberouse,
Opoponax, White Rose.
Ylangylang.

J. AND E. ATKINSON'S SCENTS.
Each Rs. 1-12 and Re. 1.

Blush Rose, May Flowers,
D'Heliotrope, Portugal,
Eau Bouquet, Prince of Wales Bouquet,
Frangipanee, Provence Rose,
Forget-me-not, Rose,
Honeysuckle, Suez Canal Bouquet,
Jasmin, Violette,
Lily of the Valley, White Rose,
May Blossom, Ylangylang.

PIESSE AND LUBIN'S SCENTS.

Ambergris, Cape Jessamine,
Beauty of the Night, Musk Rose,
Be Mine, Pesidium,
Queen's Favorite, &c, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL'S SCENTS.
BOUQUET A I.
Size No. 1, Rs. 3; No. 2, Re. 1-12; No. 3, Re. 1
Cooper, Madon's Triple Extract of Roses, Rs. 2-8
Cooper, Madon's Essence of Bondilitia Re. 1-8

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Telephone No. 39.

WELLS "ROUG ON CORNS."
ASK FOR WELLS' "Rough on Corns." As. 6, p. l., quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, unions. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club house, on SATURDAY, the 30th August, 1884, at 6 o'clock p.m.

A. A. CONROY,
Honorary Secretary.
28th July, 1884.

CHINCHLI HORSE & CATTLE SHOW FOR 1885.
Under the patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

THE show will take place on the 31st January, 1885, when prizes varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100 will be given for the best horses, oxen and sheep exhibited under specified conditions. For prospectus and further particulars apply to the undersigned, care of the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur.

M. N. SHIRGAONKAR,
Honorary Secretary, Chinchli Show.
Kolhapur, July, 1884.

FOR SALE
THE "OLD NINE ELMS" PORTLAND CEMENT.

THE following is a result of an official test of the above deservedly popular Cement:—

	Tensile strength.	Crushing strength.
Sample A. 540 lbs. per square inch.	1,816 per square inch.	
" B. 530 " "	3,025 "	
" C. 520 " "	1,822 "	

It is strong, durable, and quick-setting.
WARDEN & Co.
32, Meadow-street, Fort.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are sold for cash or by monthly payments called the "Hiring system with option of purchase." Prices from Rs. 50 and upwards. 10 per cent. discount for cash. Price Lists post-free.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MUSICAL BOXES, Fiddles, Decanters, Ink-stands, &c., &c. From Rs. 20 to 300 each. Suitable for presentation.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

PLUME MIRACULEUSE.—A Pen which writes with Water. Linen can also be marked with it. 3 annas each, six on a card Re. 1.—Steward & Co., 2, Church-gate-st., Fort.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

WANTED, a second-hand Gent's saddle with bridle, complete. Apply L. D., care of this paper.

WANTED to work passage Home, to attend on a lady, children or invalids. Apply to "S," care of this office.

BOARD and LODGINGS can be had with a family residing in the Fort. Terms moderate. Apply H., care of this paper.

WANTED, a second hand Zither in good order, complete with 31 strings, must be cheap. State price, &c. Apply X. E. X., care of this paper,

INDIGO-BLUE and coloured mixture boy's jersey suits, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 9 complete. Try Y. A. Lacka & Co., Civil and Military Tailors, Hummum-street.

BASS'S L. G. (light gravity) PALE ALE at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3 quarts and pints. Apply to the head godown-keeper, Phipson & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

WANTED, for permanent employment, a Hospital Assistant who had exclusive charge of a Public Dispensary, for at least three years. Salary Rs. 75 per month, and free quarters. Apply with testimonials to Vishwasrao Balji Jayakar, L. M. & S., No. 28, Kandawadi Lane, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW, WEST, BOMBAY.

PIANO INSULATORS, Green, Amber, White, &c. Per set of 4, Rs. 6.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

OUR metal keyless large size Watches "Conqueror" for Rs. 13 and 15, are unrivalled.—KANNY & CO., 17, Hummum-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a second-hand Engl-Persian Dictionary; must be in good order. K. B., 38, care of Messrs. Grindlay Groom, and Co., Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

GWYNNESINVINCIBLE CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS —The best steam pumps made. Apply to the sole agents, Geo. Gahagan & Co., Mody Bay, Bombay.

GUNS.—D. B. B. L. 12 Bore Guns in case complete, by Henry Clarke, of Leicester. Apply to Geo. Gahagan & Co., Mody Bay, Bombay.

BAKERS BLOWER.—For sale No. 6 Bakers Blower, Apply to Geo. Gahagan & Co., Mody Bay, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WATER METERS ½" and ¾" Elliotts Current Meter, Kortings Injectors, Boudons Duplex Steam Guages, Tube Expanders, Spare Metallic Tapes, Tool Steel, &c. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Mody Bay, Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPER.—Experienced Clerk want-d as book keeper. Must be well up in accounts. Apply with certificates by letter to Accountant, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COTTON CHECKS FOR SUMMER CLOTHING.—A variety of the above are now available for samples, &c. Apply to the Elgin Mills Company, Cawnpore.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade Bombay.

ARRIVED MUSICAL BOXES with English tunes Automatic Figures, Chinese Dancing Girls, Bells and Drum. Rs. 60 to 400. i.e. STEFFENAUER, Church-gate street.

WANTED by P. Rutanji, Watchmaker and Jeweller, No. 10, Forbes-street, Bombay, a first class European workman (a German preferred). Salary from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, according to ability.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, "extra superior," from Bodger, Warburton & Co., Bombay, in magnums, Rs. 113-8; quarts, Rs. 58-8; and pints, 2 dozen, Rs. 58-8. Net cash.

WANTED, a HALL PORTER for the Club of Western India, must speak English well and be of unexceptional character. Portuguese preferred. For particulars, apply, with copies of testimonials, to the Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP.
INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10. B. S. Madon & Co Bombay General Agents for India.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 83,200,000
RESERVE FUND 2500,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—69, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—
5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE, Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

KANNY & COMPANY
SELL
THE BEST WATCHES,
AT PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.
A single trial will convince the public of the same
No. 17, Hummum-street Fort,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Senior Naval Officer, Bombay, on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on board H. M.'s S. Dryad up to noon (local time) on FRIDAY the 1st August, 1884, for the supply of Coal from the 17th October, 1884, to the 16th October, 1885, inclusive, at this Port, for the use of H. M.'s Ships.

2. All information required as to Bank Deposit, and Forms of Tender, &c., will be furnished on personal application to the undersigned, between 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., daily (local time.)

3. Tender should be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Coal to Her Majesty's Ships."

E. GREY HULTON,
Commander and Senior Naval Officer present.
H. M.'s S. Dryad, Bombay, 18th July, 1884.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 25th July, 1884, a DIVIDEND of Rupees forty per share will be payable at the Office of the Company, No. 24, Apollo-road, on and after the first day of August to the registered shareholders standing on the Register on the 25th of July, 1884, on production of share certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors,
BRUEL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 24, Apollo-road, Bombay, on the 8th day of August, 1884, at 3 p.m., when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 25th day of July, 1884, will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution.

RESOLUTION.
That the Articles of Association be altered in the following manner:—The following article shall be inserted after Article 9, namely, "The Company may from time to time reduce its capital."

By order of the Board,
BRUEL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
No. 24, Apollo-road, Bombay.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..			Rs. 350
Do.	40	do.	" 750
Do. for 8 arc lights	2,000	Candles, each.	" 1,200
Do. 8	do.	500 do.	" 1,200
Do. 20	do.	500 do.	" 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT OMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 2, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

FLIES AND BUGS.
BEETLES, insects, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, lophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats," an. 6, p. l. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY IN THE HINDOSTAN MILL.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Hindostan Mill, near the Mahaluxmee Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the following machinery—
12 self-acting mules of 900 spindles, each 1¼" gauge by J. Hetherington and Sons (now working).
6 do do 1100 do 1¼ do do
1 Crighton opener by J. Hetherington and Sons (now working)
1 horizontal high-pressure condensing engine, class M, 25 nominal horse-power, by Messrs. Tangye Brothers, of Birmingham (in working order).
3 boilers of double flues by Messrs. Daniel Adamson, 28 by 7 feet diameter, with about 70 lbs. working pressure.
1 sizing cylinder of 40" diameter and 62" width.
1 do do of 50" do 69" do
The mules will be delivered to the purchasers at the interval of about 15 days from the time convenient to the company and completed on or before 31st March, 1885. The machinery can be viewed on application at the mill.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
1 case collars, half squares, and muslin scarfs for ladies.
3 cases grey dhoties,
5 bales grey piece-goods.
3 " grey yarn.
19 casks empty hogsheads.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 29th July, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
SALE OF DAMAGED GUNNY BAGS, &c.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th July 1884, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Gun Powder Bunder (Mazagon), by order of Mr. Juckuria Esse, and on account and risk of the underwriters:—
Per s.s. "Galatea" from Calcutta.
G H in diamond, 46 bales damaged Calcutta gunny-bags.
H A in triangle, 43 bundles damaged gunny.

SALE of Glass-bangles, Mother-o'-Pearl-shells, Tea, Purses, Furniture, Bentwood Chairs, Brussels Carpets, &c., &c.
On THURSDAY, the 31st July, 1884, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C., and in re Mahomedbhoy Suchoobhoy, trading under the name and firm of Suchoobhoy Khakee (insolvent), 13 chests glass-bangles (colored), and 2 packages mother-o-pearl shells.
In re Nuthoo Vassonjee (insolvent)—few old gunny.
Also on the same day few chests of Kooloo tea, bentwood (light, baba and folding) chairs, rolls of Brussels carpets and floorcloths, Russia-leather pocket, purses and wallets, marble topped, round tables, circularcamp, dressing and washing tables, teapoys, chairs, chest of drawers, clothes and cown presses, musical box, clocks, globe lamps, vases, tumblers, tea and coffee set, craddles, cots, sofas, walking sticks, fancy paper boxes, show book case, marble topped oiled glasses, &c., &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 29th July, 1884.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

HUNGARIAN WHITE WINES.
WE are instructed by the best shipper known in Hungary to offer for sale his entire stock in our hands, to close a consignment account.
NESZMELER .....in quarts and pints.
CHATEAU PALUGYAY.....in quarts.
SCHOMLAUER AUSLESE.....in quarts.
These wines are well worth the attention of connoisseurs, from whom we shall entertain any reasonable offer.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Polo, on Maidan, 5-30 p.m., weather permitting.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 27th:—Clan Cameron (s), from Liverpool; Punjaub (s), Kurrachee. Yesterday:—I. G. Clive (s), Portsmouth; Pekin (s), London; Scindia (s), Kurrachee; and Korbela (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Simla (s), for Persian Gulf; Clan MacGregor (s), Liverpool; and Kangra (s), London.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at six (weather permitting):—

Quadrille	New promenade	Coote.
Overture	Im Italienischen style	Schubert.
Valse	Laura	Millocker.
Grand Selection	Adelia	Donizetti.
Valse	Estudiantina	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Huntsman and Clan Cameron entered, and the s. s. Bedouin left, the dock on Sunday; and the s. s. Brenda, Scindia, and Pekin entered, and the Clan MacGregor left yesterday.

LOST PROPERTY.—Heerjee Munjee, living at Mandavie, reports that on Saturday evening, while returning from a Borah's shop at Vithul-wady, he dropped from his waistcoat pocket a small packet containing a gold necklet, valued at Rs. 700.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Jemsoo Khoodaram, an Erance shurbut shopkeper at Cursetjee Sooklajee-street, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon his own admission, of selling liquor without a licence from the Collector of Bombay. He was fined Rs. 25.

REPORTED THEFT.—Dhewchund Laljee, living at Vithul-wady has reported to the police that during his absence on Sunday the lock of his room was removed, his place entered, and two small boxes, containing gold and silver ornaments and other property, of the value of Rs. 427, were stolen.

SWAMPED IN THE HARBOUR.—Two tonies, Nos. 9,518 and 9,857, were swamped on Sunday in the harbour at Middle Ground, owing to the heavy monsoon weather. They were rescued, with their crews, by boats sent off to their assistance from the I. G. S. Canning and s.s. King Urthur.

THE PACHORA GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.—In our report of the first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company it was stated that all the directors have been re-elected. This is a mistake. The present directors are Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, Messrs. Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Vakil, Shapurjee B. Katrak, Nathu Lalljee, and Rustomjee Framjee Wadia.

A DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—Shevram Lingoo, a goldsmith, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a pair of silver anklets, valued at Rs. 30, belonging to Vithul Crishnajee. The accused was entrusted with the anklets for repairs, but he pledged them with a Marwarree. He was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Shaik Oomer Shaik Adum was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with voluntarily causing hurt to Sheerally Rumjan Ally on Friday. It appears that the accused was assaulting an old man named Shaik Mahomed Shaik Boodun at Nagpada, and on the complainant interfering between them, the accused severely assault ed him also. The accused in defence pleade drunkenness. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.—A meeting of the association was held at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Apollo-bunder, on Saturday, and after getting through the sanctioning of claims, and admitting of new members, a proposition from Mr. J. Closson to devise a loan society was considered, which resulted in a sub-committee of six members of the council being appointed to work such a scheme. In addition to this business, the council of the association, appointed Mr. J. W. Essai, of this city, to be their secretary, in lieu of Mr. Fred. C. Brewin who has resigned. The membership of this association up to the present date has run up to 100, and is daily on the increase.

RANCID GHEE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Hashum Gangjee, a grocer, having his shop in a chawl at Byculla, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the instance of Mr. P. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, with exposing for sale rancid ghee, or fat, which was unfit for human food. Syed Ismail, Inspector of Markets, said the accused had a

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, Captain A. Symons, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 yesterday's morning, with the European mails of the 11th July. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Fellowes	Mr Brooks
Miss Maud	Mr Robinson
Capt McRae	Miss Robinson
Miss Gordon	Mr Buckup
Miss Wingate	Mr Rutherford

FROM MARSEILLES.—Mr G E Tilley

FROM VENICE.

Mr R B Turner	Mrs Auchinleck
Mr Jas Duffus	Mr Foxtor
Mr G R Evans	Mr P Duncan
Dr Auchinleck	Mr T Anderson

FROM BRINDISI.

Dr Tyler	Mr Fairlie Muir
Mr J Woodburn	Mr J Cadell
Capt Robertson	Mr A G Reid
Mr H Mulock	Major Echalag

FROM ADEN.

Mr and Mrs Nasserwanjee and 2 infants. Mr Hormasjee and friend.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 5TH TO 11TH JULY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince of Wales on Saturday presided at the annual dinner on behalf of the Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society, and spoke with much earnestness in favour of the Society.

The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess and their daughters, on Wednesday laid the foundation-stone of the chapel of the new school of the St. Anne's Society, at Red-hill.

[illegible]es, on behalf of the Queen, [illegible]ay at St. James's Palace.

[illegible] and his son and daughter [illegible]indsor on Monday.

[illegible]on Friday the Educational [illegible]d a second time. the second Earl Cairns had given [illegible]rald, the spoke in [illegible] of Rich- [illegible]d Cado- was [illegible]rs in [illegible]Derby, [illegible]bury, [illegible] the [illegible]von, On a [illegible]146. [illegible]al of [illegible]bury [illegible]s as [illegible]on, [illegible]dis- [illegible]ence [illegible]he [illegible]ent [illegible]rt [illegible]n [illegible]d [illegible]n [illegible]of [illegible]e. [illegible]e. [illegible]

THE REFORM BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE debate on the Reform Bill was commenced by the Peers on Monday, July 8. On that evening, in the House of Lords there was a very large attendance on both sides ; the peeresses galleries were crowded ; and the spaces at the foot of the throne and outside the bar, as well as the strangers' gallery, were fully occupied. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge were on the cross benches. After a preliminary demand by Lord Hardwicke and Lord Redesdale that the Government should state what concessions they were prepared to make,

The Earl of Kimberley, in rising to move the second reading of the Representation of the People Bill, was greeted with loud Ministerial cheers. The noble earl said : Before I proceed to the details of the bill I may naturally be asked, what is the reason for introducing a measure on this subject at all. I am one of those who wish that such disturbances should be as infrequent as possible ; but in the present instance the answer is not far to seek. The measure now before you arises naturally from the Act of 1867. From the moment that you established throughout the great population of our boroughs a system of household franchise, it became apparent to me, and certainly to most men, that the same system must be extended throughout the country. And I have always had some difficulty in explaining to myself why, in 1867, the measure was restricted to boroughs. It is a mistake to suppose that there is a strict dividing line between the populations in boroughs and counties, and that boroughs alone contain the artisan class. On the contrary, there are considerable districts in the country inhabited by precisely the same men, and equally capable of exercising the vote. Independently of that fact, I am unable to give myself a satisfactory answer why the great class of agricultural labourers have been excluded from the franchise. I suppose there was an opinion that there was something peculiar in that class which made them either more dangerous or less capable to exercise the franchise. I always thought that that fear rested on no basis whatsoever. Perhaps I am prejudiced in favour of the agricultural labourers, having lived among them during the greater portion of my life. I never could perceive that he was a more dangerous man than the artisan. On the contrary, he is, as a rule, staid and sober, and not at all so likely to be led away as men of the town by new doctrines. He is a man no doubt, slower of speech than the man of the town, but he is a shrewd man who understands his own interests and he is far better acquainted with all the interests, of the land than the townsman. In these days, when we have a variety of questions concerning land, I believe there can be nothing more dangerous than that Parliament should legislate on these subjects, inspired, as it were, by the population of the towns, who do not understand such questions ; and that they should lose the opportunity of obtaining at first hand the opinions of that great class connected with the land. (Cheers.) It is in the highest form a Conservative measure to give the agricultural labourer an equal vote along with his brother of the town. Her Majesty's Government have approached this subject with an earnest desire to prepare a measure, moderate in its character, which should not go, in the slightest degree, beyond the necessities of the case, and which, they hoped, would meet with the general approval of public opinion. The bill now before the House (his lordship went on to explain) was, with very slight exceptions, that originally introduced. It was an enfranchising measure which gave the vote to a largely increased population, but which sedulously avoided depriving any one, with very slightly exceptions, of his present electoral privileges. The general result of the bill, speaking broadly, would be to place the franchise on the solid foundation of household franchise—a foundation which the Government believed would wear for many years, and would prove beneficial to the interests of the country. (Cheers.) As far as could be reckoned, the bill would add 2,000,000 voters to the present number of 3,000,000—1,300,000 in England, 200,000 in Scotland, and 400,000 in Ireland. As regarded Ireland, the problem of extending the franchise to the extent of 400,000 seemed, at first sight, a very difficult one to approach. (Opposition cheers.) The operation of that extension might appear to be one which would bring with it some imminent and grave danger. (Opposition cheers.) He admitted that there were grave dangers connected with the extension of the franchise in Ireland ; indeed, that must be obvious to all, but the Government had to weigh the whole matter, and to consider in what direction the path of safety mostly lay. He was sorry to say that there was in Ireland a very large party violently hostile to the connection with England. It could scarcely be doubted that if the bill passed into law the party led by Mr. Parnell would receive a considerable accession to its ranks ; but what did that prove ? Why, that even now the true feeling of Ireland was not fully and clearly represented in Parliament ; and, painful as it was that gentlemen should be sent from that country to the House of Commons to advocate opinions which all their lordships must strongly disapprove, yet better than that they should remain under a delusion would it be that they should know the true character of the case with which they had to deal. There was another and more weighty consideration to which he attached the greatest importance. There was no more serious danger to the maintenance of the present relations of England and Ireland than that the Irish people should have a real substantial grievance, and that in their protest against that grievance they should attract the support and sympathy of any considerable party in this country. (Cheers.) As long as the two parties in England were firmly, determinedly resolved to maintain the union, whatever embarrassments they might suffer, there was no actual danger ; but the moment the Irish Separatist party obtained in this country any large support, from that moment the danger became real and serious. (Cheers.) And he could conceive of no step more likely to produce that result than that, by refusing the franchise, the symphies of, at all events, one party—and that not a small party—should be aroused in support of the Irish party. (Hear, hear.) These considerations ought the Government to the decisive conclusion t Ireland ought to be included in the bill. The ase was to be invited by the amendment not to nat to this well-considered bill because it was accompanied by a measure of redistribution. admitted that redistribution was a question of ighest importance and it was impossible not el that such a bill as the present ought to be wed and followed promptly, by a measure of tribution. He did not know whether any assurances on his part would have effect upon ords who did not believe the Government ncere in its intention to deal with the question stribution, but he was prepared to repeat in ongest manner, and he expressed the views of s colleagues, that he considered the Govern- emphatically pledged, unless some extraordi- circumstances should arise—(Opposition)—to deal fully with redistribution. (Cheers.) oble lords who cheered the allusion to ordinary circumstances" imagine that he inexperienced in public affairs and the of the world as to suppose that the Govern- could absolutely pledge itself that nothing occur which would prevent something lar being done six months hence ? (Hear, An exception must always be made for might occur, but according to all forecasts uld be made of the possibilities of the case—only that reservation which must always de—I was their intention and absolute that they would be able to bring forward uestion of redistribution, next session. s.) It would be a very considerable measure stribution, and that would commend itself House, which would not desire to be ily engaged in "tinkering" the Consti- It seemed to him that the position of their s' House should make them very careful, the majority of the House should consi- her it was safe and wise to place itself tly in antagonism with one great party in The noble lord proceeded : Reflect upon rds, that your bitterest enemies are long- aying for you to reject this bill—(Minis- rs)—and will you not, in your wisdom, dis- eir expectations ? You have before you portunity, if you pass this bill, of bringing of the greatest constitutional changes been made for many years calmly and lation. If you are persuaded to lay this am the last man to exaggerate dangers, l and on no account will I make any opular passion ; but this I say, that one man in this House who does not here must be a bitter and excited oncerning this bill, and that in that must be involved the question of the House. (Ministerial cheers.) That ld ask the House to pause. Your ow, I may say, at the parting of the fore you take the way which is not ow, from the unusual and ominous ite, what we may have to expect. I the eloquence and power with be addressed by the noble and ful follows me, but notwithstanding re not to part with the hope that led away even by his practised tep which all must admit to be ich many believe to be perilous, the second reading of this bill. eers.)

as received with Opposition the following amendment :— e prepared to concur in a well- e scheme for the extension of hink it right to assent to bill having for its object a the constitution of the ted Kingdom, but which visions for so apportion- mbers as to ensure a true the people, or by any proposals of the Govern- ill shall not come into an entire scheme." The although I rise at once has moved the second d to say that with re- fallen from him I have propose to delay your ny examination of the e second reading has rl has referred to the h was passed in 1867 nt, and has expressed e so large a difference the franchise in I daresay that suf- r that difference, but into an explanation at what has hap- after that Act was nment was again in brought before the House of Commons to assimilate the suffrage in counties with that existing in boroughs. The Prime Minister—then Mr. Disraeli—stated his opinion upon the question. According to the calculation then made, with an enlargement of the franchise in England without redistribution, there would have been 1,740,000 county voters returning 187 members to Parliament, whilst there would have been 1,250,000 borough voters returning 297 members. (Hear, hear.) Proceeding to refer to the present attitude of the Conservative party in the House of Commons on this question, the noble earl said that as far as he had observed no contest had arisen on this bill merely as a measure of enfranchisement. Two-thirds of the time occupied discussing it had been devoted to the question which he would ask their lordships to consider, namely, whether it was consistent with what had been the practice of the country, and with what was safe for the Constitution to have a large extension of the franchise unaccompanied by a redistribution of seats. (Opposition cheers.) What were the problems involved in the question of redistribution ? No one complained that England and Wales were over-represented ; there was a strong complaint that Scotland was under-represented ; and, as to Ireland, some maintained that, taking the test of population or any of the other usual tests, she had more members than her share. There were also internal questions to be solved. They would have to decide how they were to get the additional members for the great constituencies to be created in the counties, and how they were to get the additional members to satisfy the claims of the North of England. With regard to Ireland, they would have to decide between North and South, it being urged that, on account of its population and property the North was entitled to a larger share of representation, as compared with that which the South at present enjoyed. Then there was the further question, how were additional members to be provided for, if any were to be given to Scotland, by taking them from England, by taking them from Ireland, or by increasing the total number of the members of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) He did not wish to argue those questions, but only to indicate to them as being problems which would have to be solved before the measure of reform was complete ; and everybody would perceive that there must inevitably be a large measure of redistribution. That being so, I ought the questions of franchise and redistribution to go together or be taken separately ? It was not in accordance with the Constitution to consider that the electors at large were the real depository of power, the real depository of power being the electors grouped into particular constituencies. (Hear, hear.) Unless the electors were fairly and truly grouped into what might be termed, persons of equal advancement in wealth, it was impossible to get the expression of the true and right voice of the country. (Hear, hear.)

The Government up to a certain point had professed themselves alive to the necessity of combining with the bill a measure of redistribution, and had introduced a provision for the purpose of linking in some way the two things, by saying that the bill should not come into operation until Jan. 1, 1885. But he regarded that as no concession at all, for unless the registration notices were given by the end of the present month—and no one supposed that the bill would become law before that time—there could be no registration available for next year. What, then, would happen next year ? The Government had already declined to do what was proposed by his amendment, and, therefore, for that House to introduce an amendment of that kind was only to postpone to a later date in their procedure the issue which they desired to take on this question of redistribution. (Cheers.) They were told that they could only expect one other session of Parliament. That was, he assumed, at least the Constitutional doctrine. They had just been told that at the last general election the question of the assimilation of the borough and county franchise was prominently before the country ; but why had year after year been allowed to go by without the subject being brought before [illegible] it forgotten till 1884 ? (Opposition cheers.) The Government had told them that, if nothing happened, they were determined to bring in a measure of redistribution, and he quite believed in the sincerity of her Majesty's Ministers. He quite believed that the Prime Minister was sincere when he promised the Opposition a day to discuss the Egyptian question, but did they get that day ? (Cheers and laughter.) The same course might be pursued with the Redistribution Bill. (Loud Opposition cheers.) But supposing such a bill were rejected from both sides of the House, what would be the consequence ? If there was an election with the present House, or whether the House of Commons would not have been elected by any bodies which either side of the House intended to be permanent. (Hear, hear.) Supposing, again, that the new House of Commons should say " we are bound by no pledge, we will undertake no Redistribution Bill, we are quite satisfied with things as they are, and will let them remain as they are"—(Opposition cheers)—they would be masters of the situation, and a great fundamental change in the representation of the country would have been brought about simply by accident. That was a grave and serious danger, and he asked their lordships to guard against it. (Opposition cheers.) In conclusion, the noble earl said : It is idle to say that we oppose ourselves to the wishes of the country in this matter. We appeal to the country. (Opposition cheers.) We desire to be judged by the country. It is a calumny to say that we set ourselves against the country or against this measure of reform. We only desire that that which has been done on all former occasions of a reform of the constitution of the country should be done now, and that a peril and a danger, to which a "leap in the dark" would be as nothing, should, if possible, be averted. (Opposition cheers.) Your lordships have received, with regard to the decision you ought to come to on this motion, a considerable quantity of good advice and some menace. (Opposition cheers.) The advice has come from various sources. The menace has come mainly from one quarter, and that quarter, I venture to think, is one from which menace to this House was neither fitting nor Constitutional. (Renewed Opposition cheers.) My lords, it would be inconsistent with the dignity of this House to respond to menace. (More Opposition cheers.) I feel persuaded that in the course of this debate your lordships will be of opinion that any menace such as we have heard of will only recoil on the heads of those, however eminent they may be, by whom the menace was uttered. (Hear, hear.) I feel persuaded, too, that you will not be deterred by threats from supporting this amendment if you approve of it ; and that, on the other hand, you will not be provoked, as some might be, by threats, to support the amendment unless it has your entire approval. I believe the amendment I propose has the approval of the great majority of this House, and I believe the approval of the country. In that belief I place the amendment on your lordships' table. (Loud Opposition cheers.)

The Duke of Argyll, in an earnest speech, called on the independent member of the House to support he second reading. While admitting that it would be desirable to have a Redistribution Bill before them, he held that the effect of the Franchise bill of itself must be to increase the power of the county voters. Judging from speeches made some time ago by two of the Radical members of the Cabinet, he felt sure that it was not without difficulty the majority of the Government had succeeded in bringing forward so moderate a measure. He expressed his opinion that if the House rejected the measure because it was not accompanied by a Redistribution Bill, its action would be misunderstood and misrepresented.

The Duke of Richmond strongly supported the amendment, and argued that without considerable improvement and a good measure of redistribution the Bill would be injurious to the best interests of the empire. Lord Jersey thought that their lordships ought not to wantonly excite the working classes against that House ; and, as he believed that they would be doing so by refusing to read this Bill a second time, he felt reluctantly compelled to vote against his party. Lord Fife also supported the second reading, and expressed his opinion that if a Redistribution Bill were not passed next year, that would be owing to the wild spirits of the Conservative party.—Lord Balfour of Burleigh supported the amendment ; Lord Cowper-Cowper spoke in favour of the Bill ; and Lords Torrington and Stanhope gave their cordial adherence to the proposition of Lord Cairns. Lord Cowper in an earnest speech against the resolution, told their lordships that if they adopted the resolution the impression created would be that they wanted to force a dissolution. If they succeeded in doing this, they would not at best make much by the move because it would be felt that they appealed to dead constituencies.

Lord Waterford argued against the Bill because of its probable effect in Ireland in enfranchising masses of the ignorant and disloyal class, and he expressed his belief that it would be impossible to govern Ireland if the bill passed ; but

Lord Fitzgerald, having referred to the popular outbreaks which followed the obstruction of the Reform Act of 1832 and the measure introduced by Lord Russell in 1867, warned their lordship against the adoption of the amendment.

Lord Dunraven, while approving generally the provisions of the Bill thought that security should be taken for the passing of a Redistribution Bill. He should have preferred to see that done after the second reading, but as the amendment substantially met his views, he would give it his support.

The Duke of Marlborough, at some length, argued against the course resolved upon at Lord Salisbury's, contending that the impression created by it on outsiders must be unfavourable to the Conservative party. He viewed the occasion as one of great importance to the House and the country, and he intended to record his vote for the second reading of the Bill.

Lord Cadogan admitted that the Bill was moderate in its principles and Conservative in its tone, and he viewed the equalization of the county and borough franchise as a sequence of household suffrage ; but he supported the amendment because he held it to be essential that an addition to the franchise should be accompanied by a redistribution of the electoral power, and that was a principle held by some of the most eminent statesmen. He recommended the Government, if the amendment passed, to reintroduce the Bill next year with a redistribution measure, when they might pass both within a session. He threw out that suggestion as a test of the sincerity of the Government. He maintained that the introduction of a suspension clause would place the House in a more perilous position than would the straightforward course proposed by Lord Cairns.

Lord Morley entered into reasons to show that it would not have been possible for the Government to pass a Franchise Bill and a Redistribution Bill in the same sessions.

Lord Carnarvon resumed the debate on the next evening Having made a retrospect of the Reform Act of 1832 and its results, and of the Reform Act of 1867 and its consequences, and of the position taken up by himself when the latter measure was in progress, he announced that, though his own views remained unchanged, he was prepared to recognize the changed condition of affairs and accept an extension of the franchise ; but he would do so only on the condition that there was a fair distribution of the electoral power. That was what was asked for in the amendment before their lordships. The Opposition were told that by requiring it they were incurring the anger of the country. This was one of the strangest hallucinations that ever entered into the minds of any set of men.

Lord Derby did not mean to follow Lord Carnarvon in his funeral oration over the grave of the Bill. He asked the opposition whether the people at large would believe that in carrying the amendment they did not mean to oppose an extension of the franchise. The people would judge not by words, but by acts. He believed that in 99 cases out of 100 the country recognized the revising powers of that House, but there was just the one out of 100 cases in which they did not recognize it. Such cases had been the Irish Church and Land Bills. As to the question of redistribution, he admitted that a general election under the extended franchise without a redistribution would cause much confusion in our political arrangements, and they ought to do what they could to prevent it ; but that inconvenience would be only temporary, whereas he held that to give either branch of the Legislature a retrospective power of preventing the operation of an Act of Parliament would be an unconstitutional proceeding. What the Government had done was to provide prospectively that the Bill should not come into force till time had been given for the passing of a Redistribution Bill. He submitted to the Opposition that it would have been better for them to have agreed to the second reading and proposed their amendments in Committee, even though the Government might not have been able to accept them. For himself, though still in favour of having the franchise and redistribution dealt with simultaneously, the system of obstruction which had grown up in the House of Commons rendered it practically impossible to pass a Franchise Bill and a Redistribution Bill in the same session.

Lord Brabourne regretted that the action of the Government compelled him to go into the lobby against them and to close the door of the franchise against two millions of people. While holding that the House had a constitutional right to reject this Bill, denied that it had a moral right to do so, seeing that the measure was one particularly affecting the House of Commons and not affecting the members of their lordships' House except in the way that it did all Her Majesty's subjects. He suggested to the Opposition that they had nothing to gain, but much to lose, by the passing of the amendment. That a dangerous agitation would follow the rejection of the Bill might be regarded as a certainty.

Lord Wemyss looked with anxiety, to the introduction into the electoral body of two millions of persons who were likely to be made the tools of interested democratic agitators ; but the question he had put to himself was whether it was his duty to vote for the amendment, and the conclusion to which he arrived was that it was not, and that he ought to vote for the second reading as its principle had been adopted by both sides of the House of Commons with the determination on his part to support in Committee an amendment for suspending the operation of the measure till a Redistribution Bill came into operation with it.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, while he should have wished that the Bill was accompanied by a measure of redistribution, felt bound to vote for the second reading.

The Lord Chancellor rose with a sense of the unreality of the question raised by the amendment. The real question was whether their lordships would give a second reading to the Bill. Redistribution of electoral powers now in existence was that framed under the Reform Acts of 1832 and 1867, and he could not see what harm would ensue if, through any unforeseen circumstances, a general election occurred before the passing of a Redistribution Bill.

Lord Salisbury asked the House to remember that there was no opposition to an extension of the franchise, the question being how political power was to be distributed, so that the interests of all classes of electors should be protected. He regarded as very important the statements of Lord Derby and the Lord Chancellor that they would not attach much importance to the circumstance of a general election occurring before the passing of a measure of redistribution. If that was the feeling of the Government it might be expected that their followers would not be in much hurry to carry a Redistribution Bill. As to what had been said on the point of redistribution, whether the demagogues of which they had heard so much would draw any distinction between destroying the Bill by resolution and destroying it by proposing in Committee an amendment which, elsewhere, the Government had announced their intention not to accept. The question was whether the promise of the Government to bring in a Redistribution Bill was a sufficient security. Nobody doubted the sincerity of the assurances given their lordships on that point ; but for the last four years the Government had not been able to keep their promises. And even supposing they succeeded in keeping their promise to bring in a Redistribution Bill, should they suggest that the House of Lords should have a free hand in modifying that measure. The fact was, that if the Government agreed to put in the Bill before their lordships a clause providing that it should not come into operation until a Redistribution Bill was passed the matter would be settled. If they did not, the responsibility of the rejection of the Bill would rest on them. After a humorous commentary on some of the speeches in support of the Bill, the noble lord said that the expressions of indignation out of doors could be produced to order. If a certain number of persons chose to assemble and take wholesome exercise in Hyde-park, their doing so would be no indication of the feeling of the constituencies. The Opposition was charged with wanting to bring about a dissolution. Apart from this question they had no wish to do so, for, in a party sense, things were going on charmingly for them ; but in reference to this question, not only prudence but justice required that the people should be consulted. If there were an appeal to the people, the Opposition would not be worsted, he was sure of that.

Lord Granville contended that the Government had offered every reasonable security for the introduction of a Redistribution Bill, and, with the concurrence of his colleagues, he told their lordships that if the Government failed to introduce such a Bill next year, they would be open to the grave charge of an absolute breach of faith.

It was 10 minutes past 1 o'clock when the question was put and preparations were made for a division. The scene was a splendid and exciting one. The body of the House was crowded with peers, and rarely have the peeresses' galleries presented so brilliant an appearance. They were filled with ladies most of whom were in evening dress, and the display of diamonds was extraordinary. The Prince of Wales, who had been on the cross benches, entered the space at the foot of the throne, and there watched the division. Members of the other House viewed it from their galleries, which were filled. Most of the peeresses present showed their interest in the proceedings by standing up and leaning across the gilt railing in front of their seats. At half-past 1 the numbers were announced, and it was found that the motion for the second reading had been rejected by 205 to 146. The amendment, with a verbal amendment suggested by Lord Dunraven, was then put as a substantive motion and agreed to without a division.

THE LIBERALS AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A meeting of the Liberal party called by Mr. Gladstone to consider the crisis brought about by the rejection of the Franchise Bill by the Lords was held on Thursday afternoon, July, 10 at the Foreign Office. Mr. Gladstone addressed the meeting at great length. He admitted that the House of Lords had a perfect right to reject the Franchise Bill. The House of Lords was perfectly competent to reject every Bill which came to it from the House of Commons, just as the House of Commons had a right to refuse to vote one sixpence for the maintenance of the House of Lords, but that competency had to be exercised with judgment and discretion. The action of the House of Lords, so far as he understood it, meant this. In the first place, there was a demand made on the part of the House of Lords for an appeal to the people, that (the Government) ought to know something about the people. (Hear, hear.) They had obtained their seats by much labour, and ever since they had been chosen they had been in close and intimate acquaintance with the people. (Cheers.) The first remark he would make on this point was that the demand was a perfect and absolute innovation ; but it did not seem to signify to them whether they could find a precedent for what they asked or what they did if it met the immediate purpose. (Cheers.) In asking this—that when the House of Lords and the Commons differed, the Commons should dissolve in order that the people should give their opinion—they were asking that which had never been done in this country. Another aspect of the request was that they should consent to the destruction of a whole year's legislative harvest. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, if they did appeal to the country they would be sent about their business if they were wrong ; but if they were right, were the Lords to be sent about their business ? (Loud cheers.) If they proved Lord Salisbury as grossly wrong as it was possible, what happened ? He came back to his place and still sat with comfort in his arm-chair and all he had to do was to consider whether it was expedient for him to pursue the same tactics over again. What the Lords asked therefore involved a doctrine which he dare not accept. (Loud cheers.) The Bill merely dealt with the mode in which the members of the House of Commons should be elected, and in no way affected the House of Lords—(hear, hear)—and it was a measure to which nearly every member was committed in 1880. With regard to redistribution it was the great object of their political desire. They had given every possible pledge that redistribution should be their powerful effort next year and they had made an offer to pass a resolution to that effect in both Houses and embody them in a joint address to the Crown. This offer had been rejected because Lord Salisbury dared not discuss the franchise question with a rope round his neck. (A laugh.) He repudiated the suggestion that an extension of the franchise to a class already tested could place a rope around any man's neck, and considered the suggestion was an insult to the classes to be enfranchised. It was impossible for the Government to pass a double Bill in one session, and it would be impossible for them to pass a redistribution measure unless the Lords had a motive in passing it. They would never get redistribution unless the Opposition knew that an extension of the franchise was to take place and that if they would not have it with redistribution they must have it without. (Loud cheers.) They dared not leave this matter over to another session, and they would therefore, get rid of the business before the House as rapidly as possible, and send the Franchise Bill back to the Lords without delay. He would ask the House, therefore, to give up private members' time on Wednesdays for the remainder of the session, to sacrifice all the important Bills before them likely to take time, and to meet him in an autumn session. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) With the prospect of a meeting again in October, he could not ask them to continue their labours for another four weeks in this session. He trusted they would look at the matter in a practical spirit, and promised that in all that the Government did they would have in view the freedom of the country and the stability of its Constitution, and they would not be wanting in determination in carrying forward the great business of the country. (Loud cheers.)

After Mr. Gladstone had concluded, Mr. Goschen rose to express the hope that in the coming agitation on the Franchise Bill the question, as far as the House of Lords was concerned, would not be pushed to extremes, or so as to leave that institution in a humiliating position before the country. Mr. John Bright followed, expressing his high appreciation of the moderation which Mr. Gladstone had displayed in his speech, in which there was not a sentence with which he could differ ; but he thought that in the coming agitation they ought to look a little beyond this present question of the franchise, and consider whether some limit should not be put if possible upon the veto of the House of Lords. The country said the right honourable gentleman in conclusion, could not forget who it was that had brought about the present crisis.

THE NEWS FROM EGYPT.

SPREAD OF THE REBELLION.

IT is reported from Cairo that most of the Ministers believe the report of the fall of Khartoum. General Gordon is stated to be allowed full liberty and immunity, in consequence of a prevalent belief that he is half-witted, and therefore under the special protection of Allah. The belief in the Mahdi on the part of the natives in Cairo is enormously increasing daily. Here is an instance of the fanatical feeling during Ramadan, developed by prayer, fasting, and cucksheesh. A group of Arabs were talking on Sunday (July 6) about the Mahdi, when suddenly a Soudanese exclaimed, "I will do his work without awaiting his arrival." Thereupon he drew his knife and cut down six bystanders before he was secured.

The 35th Regiment, 600 strong, arrived at Assouan on Monday afternoon, under the command of Major Tolson. The arrival of the regiment has produced a marked effect upon the natives, but it was feared that it would wear off when they find how few are the men. It is considered that an English brigade should be sent to Assouan, and the Egyptian troops be withdrawn. General Grenfell and Major Chapman have gone up the Nile to fortify Wady Halfa and constructed a line of defence near Korosko, consisting of martello towers. Two gun-boats, under the command of Captain Bedford, have been ordered to proceed immediately to Wady Halfa. Half a squadron of cavalry will march to the latter place along the river-bank. The rocky country in the immediate neighbourhood of Assouan not being practicable for cavalry, reconnaissances are performed by the camel corps.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Assouan forwards the following telegram which he has received from a correspondent in Dongola :—

July 5, Dongola.—Two battles took place near Debbah. The last one was on Sunday night, the sixth of Ramadan. The rebels numbered 15,000 men, all armed fighting men, against 500 Bashi-Bazouk soldiers, who were in Debbah in the trenches. The fighting began at three o'clock in the morning and lasted till eight. They were repulsed. The rebels examined the camp and found 3,500 dead bodies. By God's help the soldiers suffered no loss. His Excellency the Mudir is very active, doing all in his power to quiet the country. Everybody in the Mudirieh is looking forward to help from the Government. On Monday the Mudir is going after the rebels with soldiers to cut off their retreat and capture their leader, Ahmed El Hudah. This Mudirieh is the key of Egypt Proper, and soldiers from the north come to our help they will save Upper Egypt, and the Government need have no fear then. His Excellency the Mudir is very active and very faithful to the Government ; but we have only one thousand soldiers, and we are in fear from the rebels' numbers, as they are numberless. If soldiers come, with God's help we can quiet the country. I wanted to start north, but nobody is allowed to get away.

The Assouan correspondent adds the following remarks :—The above telegram is signed by your correspondent, but it bears strong marks of having been tampered with in the Mudir's interest. The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Cairo says :—"No reliance can be placed on telegrams from the Governor of Dongola. If, as he states, he is at Debbah, then he is with the insurgents. It should be borne in mind that all wires south of Wady Halfa are destroyed. Messages are conveyed thither from Debbah and Dongola by Arab runners, who are untrustworthy."

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* forwarded the following items of news on Wednesday night :—The Government has just granted to Daninos Bey, a well-known expert on Egyptian agricultural questions, a large concession on the shores of Lake Mareotis, for the culture of the vine, abandoned in Egypt since the Mahommedan conquest. Mereotis wine was celebrated at Rome in the time of Herodotus. The soil, at present uncultivated, is well watered, and most propitious for the growth of the vine. By this means over 300,000 acres will be restored to cultivation, and in three years to taxation. Thanks to Colonel Scott Moncrieff's improvements in the system of irrigation, the canals of Lower Egypt are full of water, and consequently an unusually abundant cotton crop seems assured. The natives here comment on the mistake committed by the Conferance in discussing the financial and political situation of Egypt whilst the Mahdi's progress remains unchecked ; since an invasion by the fanatic, they argue, will so change the aspect of affairs as perhaps to render a new Conference and further modifications necessary. The Khedive expresses great fears concerning the action of the Mahdi's emissaries in Lower Egypt, where the danger is daily increasing.

TREACHERY OF THE MUDIR OF DONGOLA.

THE *Daily News* correspondent at Assouan sends a letter from a Maltese merchant at Dongola, a British subject, fully confirming the treachery of the Mudir. The letter states that the Mudir told the Christians in the town that he had been appointed Emir by the Mahdi, and asked them to change their religion. On their refusing the Mudir ordered them to be put in prison. He visited them in prison, told them they should become Mahommedans because the town was in danger of attack from the forces of the Sheikh Heideyd, who had assured him (the Mudir), that if all the inhabitants of Dongola would take the oath of fidelity to the Mahommedan religion and embrace it no attack would be made on the town. The Christians still refused to change their religion, upon which the Mudir told them that if they persisted in refusing he would take all their property and send them to Mahommed Ahmed to be sold as slaves. Under the influence of fear the Christian prisoners consented to change their religion, and all received new Mahommedan names. No one was allowed to leave the town. The Mudir went to Debbah to visit the rebel Sheikh Heideyd.

The correspondent also states that seventeen soldiers who escaped from Berber had arrived in Dongola. They confirm the news of the fall of that town. He adds that he has twice telegraphed to his fellow correspondent at Dongola within three days without receiving a reply. The Mudir controls the telegraph, and is deceiving the Government at Cairo.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Alexandria says that the report that all the tries between Abu Hamed and Berber have declared in favour of the Mahdi is confirmed.

THE DEFENCE OF UPPER EGYPT.

The *Times* telegram from Assouan states that Assoven is now thoroughly protected. The Egyptian infantry and artillery occupy a strongly fortified position on a hill south of the town. The cavalry are in the plain on the east, while a semi-circular line of vedettes, with a radius of two miles, surrounds the town and camp and the Royal Sussex Regiment is camped on the river bank a mile and a half to the north. The west front is protected by Captain Bedford's Nile gunboats. There exists a caravan road from Berber to Kosseir, with branches to Darawi, Cumumbu, uxor, and Keneh. On this route are numerous wells, from which 200 men could be supplied with drink at intervals of three days. Inland, on the left bank of the stream, there are several routes, with branches running to the Nile. One turns from Darfur, along the old slave-drivers' track, to Assiout, where Colonel Colville and Major Stuart-Wortley are now establishing posts of the Bedouin irregulars. Another route, parrall with the river, from Dongola to Assious, branches off to Esneh and Girgeh. Colonel Duncan proposes to establish camp outposts on these routes.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ON Friday, July 11, the Prime Minister, in white waistcoat and with a modest flower in his button-hole—an emblem of peaceful sentiment which Mr. Chamberlain has discarded now that the battle with the peers has commenced—entered the House at a quarter to five o'clock from behind the Speaker's chair. Questions were still being asked and answered, but the right hon. gentleman was perceived by his enthusiastic followers, whose hearty cheering marked his advent.

Half an hour elapsed before Mr. Gladstone came forward to declare the purpose of the Government. So far as its substance was concerned the announcement had been discounted, but interest and anxiety were felt as to the tone and manner in which it might be put forth. The quotation from Hamlet which the right hon. gentleman had used in warning to the peers was remembered, and there was a natural curiosity to see how, being in the quarrel, he meant to bear it. Serious the Prime Minister certainly looked, but his voice was pitched in a low key, and he opned in a way so conciliatory that the hopes or fears of any who had expected a violent harangue were at once doomed to disappointment. The right hon. gentleman's language was so simple and common place that he might have been supposed to be answering an ordinary question about the progress of business, instead of formulating a vital Ministerial decision. In effect, his statement amounted to this, that the Franchise Bill, in the judgment of th Government, was of such consequence that, having failed to pass it in the present session, her Majesty had been advised to call Parliament together again in October to reconsider it ; that the present session would therefore be brought to a close as soon as possible, for which purpose all the controversial measures of the Government, including the London Government Bill, would be forthwith abandoned. As if by way of apology to his more violent partisans, he suggested that it would be wrong for him to take advantage of the occasion to obtain surreptitiously any kind of judgment from the House.

The leader of the Opposition appeared to be agreeably disappointed at his distinguished rival's moderation, and expressed a hope that the same spirit would be preserved in the subsequent discussion. For the general convenience he moved the adjournment of the House.

Lord Randolph Churchill evidently did not feel any particular satisfaction with Mr. Gladstone's pacific attitude or any desire to reciprocate its spirit. His lordship had reckoned on warlike notes, and could not believe, from the meek and mild tone of the Prime Minister, that they were in the midst of a great constitutional crisis. So far as that crisis was concerned he considered the Government stood self-condemned, for if they were as earnest as they pretended to be about redistribution they could as easily deal with that part of the question in an autumn session as with the franchise. Ministers were themselves to blame for the waste of time which had taken place, and it was clear that their great legislative programme, now to be abandoned, was "a gigantic humbug, a stupendous imposture, and a prodigious fraud, brought in for no other purpose than to delude Parliament and the country, and to serve as a concealment for a revolutionary attack on the House of Lords." The Prime Minisited had rushed into a quarrel, and so far from his opponents showing dread of him they would laugh at him. The Lords having taken up his challenge he ran away, and took every possible step to avoid an appeal to the constituencies, so that his speech on the third reading must be considered to have been only a piece of Falstauffian braggadocio. Turning from the Prime Minister, he fell with even more violence upon Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke, accusing the latter of having in a speech made elsewhere deliberately misrepresented him. Scoffing at the agitation which was being arranged by Mr. Schnadhorst and his myrmidons, Lord Randolph sketched with some amusing variations Æsop's fable of the donkey in the lion's skin. Whenever he saw members and right hon. members go careering about the country calling themselves the people of England he could not help thinking of the fable, and when he concluded his vivacious speech" he would remind the Prime Minister that nothing was more easy than to detect the difference between a demagogic bray and the people's roar."

Sir Charles Dilke, without delay, rose to justify what he had said outside about the noble Lord, and proceeded to read extracts from the latter's speeches. This provoked his lordship to frequent interjections, and eventually, amid much excitement, he appealed to the Speaker, who, however, declined to rule the President of the Local Government Board out of order. The matter in dispute was the interpretation to be put on certain words used in a previous debate, and Sir Charles Dilke requested his hearers to settle the point for themselves by reading through the noble lord's speeches—a prospect which evoked good humoured groans.

No sooner had Sir Charles finished his explanation than he was subjected to a fresh onslaught, this time from one of the leading lights of the official Opposition. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in allusion to the quarrel just witnessed, intimated in pretty plain language that he would prefer to believe that the noble friend rather than that of the right hon. gentleman. This expression from such a respectable quarter fairly took the House by surprise. An indignant demand for withdrawal arose from the General benches, and Mr. Gladstone by earnest gesticulation across the table, appealed to Sir Michael to reconsider his extraordinary language. In the midst of a storm of protests Sir Wilfrid Lawson rose to order, but the Speaker himself intervened and enquired of the Colonial Secretary to recall his words. It soon appeared,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 28.

CURRENT business this week has been in very limited compass. Imports are steady all round, but generally speaking unaltered as regards values. Exports also show about the same level of prices, but actual transactions have been small, particularly in our leading staple, Cotton. Freights accordingly are very quiet for near shipment, nor are shippers anxious to commit themselves to forward engagements in the face of the generally quiet accounts of the home produce markets. Money is cheaper again, but both Government Securities and Shares remain extremely quiet notwithstanding, and it is evident that this monsoon is not likely to see anything in the shape of active speculation, although crop accounts on the whole are decidedly favourable. The fact is that in proportion to the trade of the port and the extent of our manufactures the amount of available capital is too small, and though discounts may be down at the moment to 3½ per cent., capitalists know that, with anything approaching activity in our export season, it will only be a question of a few months till we see 10 or 12 per cent. again asked for accommodation.

MONEY.—As was generally anticipated from the favourable nature of last week's return, a reduction of 1 per cent. was made in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount at the weekly board meeting on Wednesday, making the official minimum 4 per cent. per annum. Outside money has been obtainable on Government Paper at 3½ per cent., but scarcely at 3, and to-day's return being less favourable, the market will probably become a shade firmer again. Anything more than a temporary firmness, however, can scarcely be experienced at present, or for some time to come, the trade of the place for the next couple of months being bound to be on a very small scale.

The following are the changes which have taken place with the Bank during the week :—

Public Deposits at H. O	Decrease Rs.	2,89,575
Do. do. Branches	Increase ,,	71,008
Other Deposits	Decrease ,,	18,70,949
Loans	,,	6,12,047
Bills Discounted	,,	1,72,411
Cash with Correspondents	Increase ,,	32,318
Cash and Currency Notes	Decrease ,,	14,28,423

EXCHANGE.—This has been one of the quietest weeks we have had in Sterling this year, only a very limited amount of business has been done, and rates have remained without quotable change throughout. Occasionally—as to-day—one of the Banks for a special purpose has come out as a drawer of demand at 1-32d. above the market rate, but only for a limited amount, not sufficient to disturb the regular quotation. At the level to which we have settled down however, the tenor of the market, although quiet, is not weak. On the contrary, the Banks make it steady by declining to buy whilst offering to sell forward on somewhat more favourable terms. The closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	is. 7 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	is. 7¾d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	is. 7 21-32d.	,,
Credits, do. do.	is. 7¾d.	,,
Francs, do. do.	2 0⅛	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at par 60 days' sight at 7-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At the time of writing our last weekly report the market showed great dulness, an idea having got about amongst the native speculators that the report of the Indian Railway Commission in London meant a material increase in rupee loans. The downward tendency thus engendered was maintained until Wednesday last, when the price of Fours from par had receded to Rs. 99⅝. At this point the reduction in the Bank of Bombay rate induced a better tone, and a fair demand was experienced at hardening rates until this forenoon when Rs. 100 3-16 was touched. The unfavourable nature of the Bank return, however, has taken all firmness out of the market again this afternoon, and at the close the quotation is back to par, the level of a week ago. This seems to be about the established average for the time being, any important advance bringing out sellers, whilst a decline from it on the other hand attracts buyers. Fours-and-a-half have declined from Rs. 102¼ to Rs. 102⅛, but the quotation is to a great extent nominal. Port Trust bonds stand at 95, Municipal 5 per cent. debentures at 101½.

SHARES.—The general tone of the market during the past week has been dull, very little business has been done, and in most cases values are lower. *Spinning Mill* shares are particularly quiet, the relative prices of Cotton and Yarn for some time past leaving little or no margin for profit. Madras United have advanced Rs. 75, Framjee Petit Rs. 15, Central India Rs. 10, and Leapold Rs. 4 ; but these are the exceptions to the general rule, as our quotations show a decline during the week of Rs. 25 in National, Rs. 20 in Bombay United, Hindustan, and Mahalakshmi, Rs. 15 in Albert Edward, Alliance, Jewraj Balloo, Khandeish, and Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 in most other concerns. *Press* shares are mostly steady. Sind and Punjaub have advanced Rs. 55, Apollo Rs. 15, Bellary Rs. 5, and New Indian Rs. 2½ ; but Dhollera are Rs. 10, Prince of Wales Rs. 5 lower, others uncharged. In *Bank* shares there is very little doing. Nationals have advanced to Rs. 95, Agras remain at Rs. 118. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies there have been few movements. Cash Bazaar are Rs. 2 lower at Rs. 85, Kemp & Co. Rs. 5 down at Rs. 320. In Flour Mills, Baptys have declined to Rs. 36 premium, Bombay Flour Mills remain, at Rs. 55, and Western India at Rs. 30 premium. Colaba Land Co.'s shares are still quoted at Rs. 770. Port Canninga, after advancing to Rs. 360 have declined again to Rs. 352½.

THE PROSPECTUS has been issued of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, but to all appearance it has been received very quietly. A fair number of shares have, we understand, been applied for, and it is to be hoped the undertaking will be successfully floated, as additional banking facilities are wanted to cope with the trade of the port.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—We have to report a continuance of the steady tone noticed for the past two weeks, the favourable character of the crop reports from nearly all the consuming districts rendering dealers very firm. The heavy rains and native holidays have, however rather interfered with the extent of business passing in the bazaar, and the clearances are not estimated at more than about 2,800 packages, whilst prices as a rule are unchanged. Indent business has not been particularly active. A fair number of orders no doubt have been going forward, but limits in many cases are too low to admit of transactions going through, and this will probably continue to be the case until something like a definite idea can be formed of the course of the market for the raw material.

TWIST.—Steadiness is the leading feature in this article also, the business both from first and second hands being under the average in extent, although prices remain the same.

Local Yarns are being freely sold at the slightly lower level current, the transactions for the week being estimated at about 3,500 packages.

METALS.—*Copper.*—Lower quotations from home and heavy supplies here depress the market, and prices have declined As. 8 per cwt. without inducing much business. *Yellow Metal* is in pretty much the same position, stocks on the spot being in excess of current requirements, and prices in consequence weak at a decline of As. 8 per cwt. *Iron* is rather slow of sale, but prices are without change.

COALS.—Sellers having shown less disposition to do business of late, the market has assumed a somewhat firmer tone to arrive, and nominally prices are 4 annas per ton higher, but there has been no arrival business done during the week.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Heavy rains and the absence of home enquiry have combined to render the market for ready Cotton extremely quiet throughout the week. The Mills being as a rule moderately stocked for the monsoon have been steady buyers at fully previous prices of Wudwan and Compta, but for export there has been practically nothing doing and rates have not quotably altered.

Receipts are now down to an insignificant quantity and shipments are about equally limited, and in the latter respect we cannot look for much change during the next two months, unless the Continental demand improves on its present state of stagnation. This some people look forward to with a considerable amount of confidence, as stocks of Surats in the hands of Continental Spinners are believed to be very moderate, but in all probability the matter rests entirely with reports regarding the New American crop. Favourable advices would mean a continuance of the present abstention from buying up to the latest possible moment, whilst adverse news would probably cause a renewed demand, only rendered more active perhaps from supplies being so light.

New Crop.—The reports from all districts are now decidedly favourable. From some parts of the Berars there are complaints of rather too much rain, but nothing serious especially, as the weather now looks rather like a temporary break.

Some business of a speculative character, amounting in the aggregate perhaps to about 3,000 bales, has been done again this week for next season's delivery. Good Omra has been done at from Rs. 195 to Rs. 191, which is the quotation to-day, and Good Broach, after touching Rs. 222, closes at Rs. 219. The sellers have been mostly European firms, and the buyers entirely natives.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week	3,908	2,832	4,862
Since 1st January	1,380,846	1,372,216	1,384,486
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	6,541	5,993	13,308
Since 1st January	1,102,829	1,155,555	1,272,197
Clearances to Calcutta and China.			
For the Week	329		1,497
Since 1st January	86,503	39,506	45,233

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton (full-pressed) with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

	Per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
Dhollera, Fully Good	Rs. 190	4¾d.
Do. Good	,, 184	4 19-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 175	4¾d.
Omra, Fully Good	,, 190	4¾d.
Do. Good	,, 183	4 9-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 174	4 11-32d.
Westerns, Good	,, 170	4¼d.
Do. F.G.F.	,, 165	4 5-32d.
Compta, F.G.F.	,, 172	4 5-16d.
Do. G.F.	,, 165	4 5-32d.
Dharwar Sawginned, Good	,, 190	4¾d.

WHEAT.—Receipts have been comparatively free again, and a moderate business has been done during the week at rather easier prices for some qualities. No. 1 White Pessy is quoted at Rs. 27 to Rs. 27-4, No. 2 at Rs. 26 to Rs. 26-8, Jubbulpore Rs. 25, Yellow Rs. 22 to Rs. 23, Khatha Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 20 per candy. The receipts to date give the following comparisons :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week	1,35,498	79,962	49,140
Since 1st January	5,218,495	6,898,876	5,534,568

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is only arriving in limited quantities, and but a small business is passing at previous prices, say Rs. 5-10 to Rs. 5-10-6 per cwt. The receipts are :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week	12,963	65,905	16,617
Since 1st January	3,447,307	3,630,261	2,562,657

Rapeseed has advanced owing to firmer accounts from home to Rs. 7-1 for Yellow Guzerat, but there is very little stock, and the price is therefore nominal.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 26th July, as compared with the statement of 19th July :—

	July 19.	July 26.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	37,42,941	34,53,366
do. do. at Branches	18,42,077	19,13,085
Other Deposits	1,98,37,109	1,79,67,060
Post Bills	3,280	9,379
Cash Credits undrawn	3,77,500	3,18,973
	3,83,08,907	3,61,62,363
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	52,40,792	52,90,536
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,66,565	13,50,244
Loans, on Security of do.	60,30,963	54,83,916
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,419	1,746
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,21,13,457	1,19,41,076
Stamps	2,847	2,816
Dead Stock Rs. 5,62,537		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,55,000	3,07,537	3,07,537
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,39,610	5,71,228
Cash and Currency Notes	1,26,40,687	1,12,12,364
	3,83,08,907	3,61,62,363

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Scindia, 416 tons, Captain S Abrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (25th July), with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Clan Cameron (s)	Kewley	Liverpool, June 28.
	Punjaub (s)	Sleeman	Kurrachee, July 24.
28	I. G. Clive (s)	Powell	Portsmouth, June 27
	Pekin (s)	Symons	London, June 28.
	Scindia (s)	Abrey	Kurrachee, July 25.
	Kerbela (s)		Calcutta, July 12.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 26.

Cherry, Col, 4th Madras L C, on leave, from Kamptee

JULY 27.

James, Lieut, 2nd Bombay Lancers, from leave, from Poona.
Mildway, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Secundrabad.

JULY 28.

Echalaz, Major, 21st Bombay N I, from leave, from England.
Gardiner, Captain, R E, on leave, from Kattywar.
Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, from leave, from Simla.
Foote, Lieut, R A, from leave, from Sercand.
Slaughter, Surg Major, on leave.
Robinson, Captain, Pol Dept, from leave, from England.
Cadell, Lieut, R A, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 28.

Young, Lieut, Bengal Military Accountant Dept, on leave, to England.
Robinson, Captain, Pol Dept, from leave, to Indore.
McCausland, Col, R A, on duty, to Aden.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
(OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

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BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CONDER—July 20, at Dinapore, Behar, of typhoid fever, Samuel James, eldest son of Mr. James Conder.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KEARY—July 13, at Alta Villa, Ootacamund, the wife of James Keary, of Valley Estate Manantoddy, of a daughter.
SPRING—July 19, at Shillong, the wife of the Rev. H. C. Spring, Chaplain, of a son.

DEATH.

MORTIMER—July 21, at the Himalayan Hotel, Darjeeling Bridget, the beloved wife of Lieut. G. Mortimer, Assist. Engineer, Military Works, Dinapore.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1884.

THE adoption by the Victorian Legislative Assembly of its Prime Minister's motion that an address should be sent to Her Majesty praying that a measure may be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of constituting a Federal Council of Australasia upon the basis of the draft Bill adopted by the Convention held in Sydney in the months of November and December, 1883, is a fact of immense importance in the history of Greater Britain. Most or all of the other Australasian colonies are likely to follow suit, so that we may now expect that the accomplishment of Australasian federation may be finally arranged at no very distant date. The desire for union in Australia has been brought about by a common fear of foreign interference with the islands adjacent to the Continent. It will be remembered that when Queensland ventured on the bold measure of annexing New Guinea, Her Majesty's Government, while refusing to ratify the annexation, informed the Colonial Delegates, that if they would agree to some system of federation, their wishes with regard to New Guinea might meet with the approval of the Home Government. This suggestion led to the Conference of representatives of all the Colonial Governments at Sydney in the end of last year, at which it was resolved to call upon the Home Government to annex New Guinea, and either to annex the New Hebrides, or at any rate to prevent those islands from being occupied by any foreign Power, and to make serious representations to the French Government against the transportation of criminals to New Caledonia. At the same time, a distinct scheme of federation was devised, which was to be submitted as soon as possible to the Imperial Parliament. It was proposed by the Conference that an Australasian Council should be established consisting of two representatives from each of the colonies, except the Crown colonies, which were only to send one member, and that this Council should have annual sessions at the capitals of each colony in turn, and be invested with legislative authority with regard to the relations of the colonies with Pacific Islanders, the prevention of the influx of criminals, marriage, divorce, fisheries, naturalisation, extradition, colonial defences, quarantine, patents, copyright, bills of exchange, and other matters. But the Imperial Parliament has been very busy, and has not yet had time to consider the federal scheme of the Sydney Convention. Accordingly, on May 9, Lord Derby sent an important despatch to the colonies, regretting that nothing so far had been done to establish the Federal Council, and informing them that Parliament would perhaps be unable to legislate on the subject before the end of the session. He therefore proposed an *ad interim* arrangement with regard to New Guinea, that there should be a High Commissioner "with larger powers of independent action, stationed in or near the eastern coast of New Guinea, and that he should be furnished with a steam-ship independent of Her Majesty's naval squadron, and with a staff sufficient to enable him to exercise his protection in the name of the Queen over those shores. If one or more colonies will secure to Her Majesty's Government the payment of a sum of, say, £15,000 during the year ending 1st June, 1885, they will be prepared to take immediate steps for establishing the High Commissioner's jurisdiction, and will render to the contributing Governments an account of the expenditure incurred." After the annexation of the Fiji Islands in 1874, the four great Australian colonies in whose interest the annexation had been made refused to contribute anything towards the expenses incurred. This experience of colonial parsimony no doubt rendered it advisable for Her Majesty's ministers first to stipulate that the colonies should bear the expense, before undertaking that they would establish a High Commissioner to exercise control over New Guinea. The proposal of Lord Derby has been favourably received by the Australians as a step that will secure New Guinea from any immediate danger of being annexed by some other Power, and will probably lead to its eventual incorporation in the British Empire. Five of the Australian colonies have already signified their willingness to contribute part of the £15,000 required for the expenses of the High Commissioner and his establishment, and have thus proved their readiness to accept their share of imperial burdens and their capability of combining in concerted action.

About the same time as the five colonies agreed to contribute towards the expenses of the High Commissioner at New Guinea, the Victorian Parliament, after a long debate in which practical unanimity prevailed, agreed to recommend to the Imperial Parliament the adoption of the scheme of federation proposed by the Conference at Sydney, and so made another great step tending to the eventual consummation of Australasian federation. In the same motion was included approval of the resolutions of the Convention concerning annexation in the Pacific, namely, that the Pacific Islands in the neighbourhood of Australia should belong to Australia, that the colonies of Australasia should contribute to any expense incurred by annexation, and that a decided and vigorous protest against the transportation of French criminals should be urged upon the French Government. The two questions of annexation and federation are closely connected. Federation, although recognized as being also desirable for the satisfactory settlement of many internal matters, is more urgently demanded by the colonists as an instrument which will enable them to protect themselves against the possibility of hostile Powers occupying territory in the surrounding ocean and to keep the French from using their present possessions in those seas with reckless indifference to the security of the peaceful inhabitants of Australia. The arguments brought forward by the Prime Minister were for the most part based on the existing danger from convicts in New Caledonia, and the possible aggravation of such dangers in the future, if the policy of transportation to the Pacific should be practised on a larger scale by France or commend itself to other nations who might be tempted to annex islands for the reception of their criminal population. The danger from the French convicts in New Caledonia, though a real one, seems to be rather exaggerated by the fears of the colonists. The Prime Minister declared that, when it was remembered that a large number of these men, although convicts, had been thoroughly trained to the use of arms, and that nothing would please them better than the chance of looting some place where there was plenty of gold, the inhabitants of Australia might as well be living close to the nations of Europe, armed to the teeth as they were, and there would be no advantage in living in the peaceful seas of the southern hemisphere. Such extreme expressions of alarm, which were re-echoed in the speeches of other members of the Legislative Assembly, show how strong is the feeling excited by the recent action of the French Government. The Prime Minister urged that the united action manifested in the assembly of the Conference at Sydney had done much to make England and France pay attention to the wishes of Australia, and that by the adoption of federation the opinion of united Australia would at last have its full weight in deciding the future of that part of the world where Australia ought to be supreme. "It is," he said, "because we showed a determination to unite, because we seemed to be approaching towards that end towards which the colonies have been so long groping, that England has been at last aroused to the conviction that it has not Victoria to deal with, or New South Wales, or Queensland, but a united Australian people." Even the members of the Opposition gave a general support to the principle of federation, and many of them gave their hearty approval to the motion of the Prime Minister, wisely resolving to sink all minor party differences for the furtherance of a policy which seems to meet with practically unanimous support from all sections of Australian society. And thus without any brilliant display of oratorical power, and with little attention from the world generally, although those who took part in the debate seemed to recognize the importance of what they were doing, the Victorian Parliament resolved to take the lead in a great movement affecting the destinies of an immense territory, the divisions of which are greater than most European kingdoms, and of the population of forty or fifty millions which will at some future period inhabit that territory. It is true that a good deal still remains to be done before Australian federation becomes an accomplished fact. But it is expected that in a month or two the other colonial Parliaments will come to the same decision as the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, and there is little reason to doubt that the Imperial Parliament will, in accordance with the unanimous wish of all the great Australasian colonies, ratify the proposals of the Sydney Convention, and so allow the formation of a great united Australia, with full powers to exercise control over the surrounding islands, the occupation of which might endanger and obstruct the future development of British civilization in the southern hemisphere.

YESTERDAY an important vote was come to by the Municipal Corporation with a view to the immediate utilization of the new main drain in order to abolish the Carnac-bunder nuisance. This was done in accordance with the recommendation of the Town Council. Before the proposal was taken into consideration the Corporation had to deal with a petition from house-owners and ratepayers of the first drainage district, through which the new main drain passes, who objected to the sewage at Carnac-bunder being diverted into the new sewer and carried through their district, which would be contaminated by the sewage of all Bombay. Dr. Blaney, who was unable to be present, sent a letter approving of this objection and declaring that if the Corporation did what was proposed, it would sanction and encourage the destruction of the lives of large numbers of ratepayers, who would be poisoned by the passage of the sewage of many districts through one district. This, he intimated, was an unheard of and monstrous project, the like of which had never been known before. Dr. Blaney and the petitioners overlooked in their anger the fact that the drain in question was built as a "main drain," and that main drains are intended in the nature of things to receive and carry off the contents of tributary drains from other districts. Colonel Merewether read from the minutes of the year 1878 that on the 19th of March of that year Dr. Blaney, who was then chairman of the Town Council, stated that in his opinion every haste should be made in carrying out the new drainage system, which was urgently required to reduce the sickness and mortality then prevalent. On the 28th of the same month Dr. Blaney proposed a resolution, which was carried unanimously, for "the immediate commencement and vigorous prosecution of the drainage and sewerage works approved by the Government Commission." So that the learned doctor, who has been of late years denouncing the new drainage scheme as fraught with death to the rate-payers, was the very man who moved the resolution of the Town Council that it should be immediately commenced and vigorously prosecuted. Sundry amendments were proposed, some of which, if carried, would have delayed the experiment about to be made, but the Corporation voted them all down, and Colonel Merewether's motion was eventually carried. But not without considerable debating. It would appear that on the 13th of June a motion of Dr. Blaney's was agreed to, requiring the Municipal Commissioner to cause estimates to be prepared of the cost of the construction of an iron tube some five miles long, which would take the whole sewage from Carnac-bunder across the island to the sea at Worlee. Dr. Peterson urged that the Corporation could not deal with the proposal to utilise the main sewer, until the estimate for this rival scheme was forthcoming and considered. It was pointed out, however, that the estimate for the iron tube would depend upon such intricate calculations, which would have to be made in England, that some months would elapse, probably, before they were completed ; that it was morally certain that such a tube would get blocked, and that it would be impossible to remove obstructions without great delays, during which the town would be well-nigh uninhabitable ; that the iron would corrode ; that in fine the whole scheme would never be sanctioned. The Corporation therefore refused to wait for the estimates before taking action in regard to the immediate suppression of the Carnac-bunder nuisance. The plan agreed to is avowedly experimental. The Municipal Commissioner disclaimed any responsibility for its practical working. The Corporation fully understood what it was doing, and made up its mind to spend the eight thousand rupees asked for with a view to ascertaining if the new main drain can carry off the Carnac-bunder nuisance or not. It was indeed pointed out that, whether the scheme succeeds or otherwise, the Carnac-bunder nuisance is at an end, for neither the Government nor the Port Trust will ever permit the Bombay harbour to be again polluted as it has been hitherto.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 11.

HERE we are in the midst of the oft foretold constitutional crisis, yet, to tell the truth, nobody seems much affected by it. Indeed, I should say that there are very few members of the House of Commons who do not feel personally grateful to the Lords for having brought the session to a premature close. The prolonged heat and drought have made the atmosphere at Westminster intolerable, and the advance of the cholera into Europe has created an uneasy feeling among our legislators as to the possible consequences of remaining in town till the end of August with the Thames reduced to a state in which it consists of little else than two wide banks of mud festering in the sun. Besides, although it suits Mr. Gladstone's convenience now to talk gravely of the harvest of beneficent legislation which but for the action of the House of Lords he might have reaped, no one knows better than himself that with hardly an exception the Ministerial measures introduced this year are most distasteful even to a large number of his own followers, and that no important Bill can be named which had the slightest chance of being passed by the House of Commons. Instead of making sacrifices, the Prime Minister must feel intensely relieved to find himself in a situation in which he can disembarrass himself of a score of unpopular Bills, and throw the responsibility for their failure on somebody else. I have not the slightest doubt that he would have been bitterly disappointed if the Lords had given way on the Franchise Bill, and so left him no excuse for not proceeding with much of the promised legislation of the year. Now, of course, he can speak in the heroic vein, and assure the country that his Government can do no other business whatever till the Franchise Bill is passed. The whole theory on which the Government proceeds, that the country is panting for a Reform Bill, is ridiculous. The case is as different as possible from that of 1831. There are really no grievances in England now to be redressed, and no additions to the electorate are required to renew the vigour of our national life. In fact, if Parliament were to adjourn for a period of five years, the nation would be able to get on perfectly well without any fresh legislation whatever. It is impossible, therefore, for the Radicals now to create a formidable revolutionary agitation. All their efforts in this direction will miscarry. The Tories know too well now with what ease platform and processional demonstrations can be organised not to laugh at the threats used by Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. John Morley, and Mr. Thorold Rogers. As Mr. Goschen had the courage to tell the meeting of Liberals yesterday, the Liberal party will be broken up if the foolish counsels of extreme men be acted upon, and a cry raised for the abolition of the House of Lords. Even Mr. Bright only went so far yesterday as to suggest that a limit should be placed to the power of veto of the Upper House, that is to say, I suppose, that the House of Commons should be enabled to pass a Bill over their lordships' veto, when it has been submitted a second time to the consideration of the representatives of the people. Mr. Bright is sanguine that this change in the constitution could be effected without violence ; but, even if this were the case, I fail to see that it would be of much practical use. In the present circumstances, Lord Salisbury has acknowledges that the Peers must abide by the decision of the people, if the constituencies, on being appealed to after the rejection, a second time of the Franchise Bill, return a majority supporting Mr. Gladstone. This is a conclusive answer to the argument that the Upper House is irresponsible. It is the first to admit its own responsibility to the people, while declining to submit to the dictatorship of the Prime Minister at a time when a number of elections seem to show that he has lost the confidence of the country. The debate in the House of Lords on Monday and Tuesday was quite worthy of so great an occasion. Indeed the speeches were extremely able, Lord Rosebery being the best on the Ministerial side, and the scene just before the division was splendidly impressive. Mr. Gladstone yesterday made an extraordinary allegation that, in the interests of peace, he had proposed a compromise to Lord Salisbury before the division took place. The suggestion was that both Houses should address to the Throne, to be moved by Lord Granville, solemnly declaring that they had only passed the Franchise Bill in reliance on the promise of the Government to bring forward their best to pass a Redistribution Bill next session. This would, Mr. Gladstone thought, have been tantamount to a formal engagement on the part of the Three Estates of the realm that the Government did not break their engagement. Mr. Gladstone complains that Lord Salisbury refused to accept his offer, which would not pass a Redistribution Bill without a string round his neck. This answer is intelligible enough. The objection taken by Conservatives to the action of the Government in separating the two questions of Reform is not based on any doubt of the Prime Minister's good faith, but on the extreme difficulty which he himself dwells upon and even admits of passing any satisfactory Redistribution Bill, and that an objection cannot be removed by the mere asseverations of Ministerial sincerity. But why did not Lord Salisbury tell his followers that overtures had been made to him ? It is charged against him to-day that he was bound in honour to do so. But the offer was, no doubt, made confidentially, and, if the Government meant it to be used against the who Tory party, why did not Lord Granville refer to it in his speech towards the close of the debate ? The history of this singular transaction will, no doubt, be disclosed to-night when Lord Salisbury, now that he has been challenged, tells what actually occurred.

The proceedings in the House of Commons last night were far from edifying. Mr. Gorst, Sir S. Northcote were grave, and Lord Randolph Churchill, striking into the old vein, in an evident determination to find fault with everything supporting the House of Lords, fell foul of Sir Charles Dilke for the imprudent platform utterances of him in the Tower Hamlets the previous night. Sir Charles had, in that speech, declared that he would not dare to throw out the Franchise Bill unless a certain date were inserted, before which it should not become operative. My readers will remember Lord Randolph's latest speech on this subject, in which he used words to this effect, and the cautious line he took greatly damaged him in Conservative circles. He now vehemently declared, however, that he was misunderstood, and attacked him last night with a vehemence and irritated not only the Liberals but even that supremely cool man, Mr. John Morley. So much excitement did he create, that the House, in the midst of the reaction, and was sustained by the elaborate replies of Mr. Labouchere, had passed. When Mr. Labouchere replies of the House of Commons with contempt that he did, to the great mortification of his friends could be present into the division lobby, remarked, this is a of the wholly artificial House of Lords.

The announcement autumn session will in one way, for the able to prevail upon to remain in town the Conference of Still, there will to be a damaging sure be moved. at the Conference as Mr. Gladstone relied upon to Egypt. What country is vigorous and consistent administration. Sir Evelyn Baring is quite unfit to be the chief representative of England at Cairo. It is because he could not keep a firm hold of the reins that Mr. Clifford Lloyd and Sir B. Maxwell have both resigned, and are now fighting out their quarrel in the columns of the *Times* instead of serving their country in Egypt. The feud between them is the old one with which we are so familiar in India. It arises out of a conflict of authority between an able judicial and an able executive officer. A strong man in Sir E. Baring's place would soon have brought both disputants to their senses. The rumour has gained ground this week that Sir Richard Temple is to replace Sir E. Baring at Cairo, but I am unable to discover that there is good ground for it. Sir Richard would be an excellent man for the position, and that is just the reason why the present Government is sure not to appoint him. Meanwhile, the Mahdi is steadily gathering his forces for an invasion of Lower Egypt, and we seem to rely on a single English battalion to withstand his advance at Assouan. Such infatuation seems incredible. A very distinguished Englishman in the service of the Khedive is reported to have told Lord Granville the other day that he must hurry back to Cairo at once, or he should not be in time to receive the Mahdi on his arrival there. Lord Granville smiled awkwardly and tried to treat the remark as a joke, but it was made in sad earnest, as the Ministry will find out to its cost ere long.

To my surprise and delight I hear that the appeal the Frere Memorial Committee have determined to make for subscriptions on behalf of the family of Sir Bartle has been most liberally responded to. Five gentlemen, one of whom is Mr. W. Mackinnon, the Chairman of the British India Company, whose enterprise owes its success in a great degree to the fostering care of Sir Bartle Frere, have put down their names for subscriptions of £1,000 each, and it is [illegible] that the sum to be settled on the [illegible] will fall [illegible] short of £10,000. The [illegible] erect a statue of Sir Bartle Frere on the Thames Embankment, [illegible] the Thames Embankment, [illegible] old friend, Sir James [illegible] that the memorial [illegible] priately placed [illegible] in the [illegible] not all [illegible] body [illegible] scribers [illegible] cry [illegible] look [illegible] the

TELEGRAMS.

THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

Captain A. Barron goes to the Afghan-Turkestan boundary with Sir Peter Lumsden as Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Chief Commissioner.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION GUARANTEE FUND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 28.

An influential meeting of the leading citizens, Europeans and natives, was held this evening at the mansion of Nuggur Shett Premabhoy. Mr. Reid, the Collector, presided, and on behalf of the Bombay International Exhibition Guarantee Fund Committee the deputation, consisting of Dr. Blaney and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, explained the objects of their visit. The members of the deprtation were warmly received. Mr. Reid, General Carnegy, Mr. Premabhoy, Mr. Bechardas, Mr. Cowasjee Munchejee, Mr. Hurkisandas, and Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee addressed the meeting. The subscriptions collected on the spot amounted to upwards of Rs. 53,000. The deputation returns to-morrow evening to Bombay. This raises the guarantee fund to more than thirteen lakhs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 27.

Advices received from the South announce that cholera is largely on the decrease in Toulon, but is showing an increased tendency at Arles. Six deaths from cholera occurred at Aix to-day, which has caused a panic among the inhabitants.

THE MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE TO-DAY.

LONDON, JULY 28.

It is believed that at the meeting of the Conference to-day, sanction will be given for the inauguration of a provisional scheme for the relief of the Egyptian financial difficulties in the form of a small loan by England.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Bombay mails of the 8th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 26.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 28.

The Anchor Line s.s. Nubia left Suez on the 27th inst. for Bombay.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Parramatta arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 28.

Extra mail steamer Indus, from Aden, arrived.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		4¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		81¾
4½ ,, ,,		93¼
5 ,, Consols for account		100⅝
3½ ,, Sterling Loan		107
4½ ,, French Rentes		108
Bar Silver		50⅜
Chartered Bank Shares		£24
Do. Mercantile ,,		£18 10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai ,,		£51

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(JULY 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Foochow-Shanghai line still interrupted.

Manilla land line interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, July 27.

10 p.m.	79·6

SUNDAY, July 28.

6 a.m.	79·0
10 a.m.	81·9
2 p.m.	84·0
4 p.m.	82·0

YESTERDAY'S meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was occupied with the discussion of the recommendation of the Town Council for the sanction of a grant of Rs. 8,540 towards the cost of diverting, experimentally, the sewage outfall from Carnac-bunder to Worlee and of providing for the flushing of the new main sewer with seawater. Colonel Merewether moved its approval, and proposed at the same time that the memorialists who had petitioned against it should be informed that nothing had been brought forward that would justify the Corporation in further continuing the pollution of the harbour by the outfall at Carnac-bunder, a suitable and cheap remedy being available. This resolution was seconded by Mr. R. N. Khote. Three amendments were proposed in the course of the debate. Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas proposed a postponement until the estimates for Dr. Blaney's proof pressure iron main had been presented; Mr. Gostling wished first to obtain a guarantee from the Port Trust permitting the Carnac-bunder depôt to be again reverted to should the proposed experiment fail; and Mr. Kabrajee desired fortnightly reports of the progress of the experiment. These amendments were defeated by a large majority, and the original resolution adopted in its integrity.

By a misprint, the 15th of "August" instead of September was yesterday given as the date when the Zhob expedition will march.

A TELEGRAM from the Honorary Secretary of the Poona Sky Races announces that owing to the continuance of the heavy rain the races have been postponed till Saturday, 1st August, and Monday, 3rd August.

MR. A. F. SIMPSON has received the following telegram from London in regard to the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited:—"London newspapers report favourably. Stock exchange prospects very encouraging."

THE important action in the High Court in which Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater claims Rs. 23,934 as damages sustained by breach of agreement with Premchund Roychund in respect of the Oriental Fire Insurance Co. was continued yesterday, when the case for the plaintiff was concluded. Evidence corroborative of the plaintiff's statement as to the acceptance of the agreement on which the claim is founded, was given by several witnesses, including Mr. John of Messrs. John and Sedgwick, brokers, in whose presence a written agreement, dated the 15th December last, was signed by the defendant in which he underlook to place the deposit Rs. 1,000 on 125 shares of Rs. 4,000 each in the Bank of Bombay by the 4th January, failing which he was to become liable for all the expenses incurred in floating the company from its inception to its liquidation. Mr. Budroodeen then opened the case for the defence.

THE Resident of Hyderabad has issued a circular limiting the amount of the reward ordinarily awarded by a magistrate in Berar in a case of a conviction under the Stamp Act, Chap. VIII. to one hundred rupees. This amount is to be paid at once, but if the magistrate consider the reward insufficient, the Commissioner H. A. D. is empowered to sanction a reward not exceeding five hundred rupees.

OUR SECUNDERABAD correspondent informs us that Mr. Swinnerton, Assistant Engineer P.W.D., arrived the day from Akola (West Berar) to prepare the estimate under the direction of Colonel Smythe, R. E., Superintending Engineer, and his Assistant, Mr. Craig, C. E., of the proposed line to Basim.

OUR correspondent writes from Berar:—"There has been rain almost daily since the 10th instant, and a break in the weather is desirable for the young kharif crops, which are now in a thriving condition."

THERE seems to be a hitch in appointing a Civil Surgeon for the Wun district, Berar. The local administration wishes to appoint a commissioned medical officer to fill the post held hitherto by a senior apothecary, and (our correspondent says) the Government of India has been asked to sanction it. The permanent "Civil Surgeoncy" has been vacant since the 1st June last.

A CORRESPONDENT asks in regard to the Jhansi-Manickpur Railway:—"Was it not a mistake to have begun this line, which was intended as a famine work? Further work will be stopped shortly."

SUPPLEMENTARY sheets of signatures from remote stations to the Madras Memorials to the Viceroy, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons against the annual migration to the hills have been despatched to the Viceroy, Lord Napier and Ettrick, and Mr. Joseph Cowen, M. P. These additional sheets have brought up the number of signatures to the following totals:—Memorial to the Viceroy 26,044, memorial to the House of Lords 29,159, memorial to the House of Commons 30,525.

NEWS has been received from Kandahar that Salam Khan, the ijaradar, whose arrest and imprisonment were mentioned last month, has been put to death by orders of Nur Muhammad Khan, the Governor of Kandahar. Sirdar Jumin Khan, of Herat, whose arrest on account of a treasonable correspondence which he was supposed to have carried on with Ayoub Khan was reported at the close of last month, has reached Kabul and is put in prison. It is further stated that the soldiers who were concerned in the fray at Kuchkeena Khud have been sent as prisoners to Kabul. The fast of the Ramzan, forbidding as it does the use of tobacco and water as well as food during the hot days of July, is a grievous burden to the orthodox Muslim. To make this burden tolerable, and to cheer up the men generally, the Governor of Kandahar has ordered the payment of two rupees to every soldier as a present. Reports from Herat state everything is quiet. From Kabul the news comes that the Amir intends building a large mosque, the raising of which will cost a considerable sum; and that he has given orders for the refortification of Killa-e-Marutshak in Panjdeh.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a London evening paper from Murree, Punjab:—"I implore protection for the varied but fast-decreasing game of India. I believe that the Government of India refuse to institute game laws, on the ground that it would interfere with the rights of the poorer classes. At present any European without a licence, or any native with one, may destroy game of all sorts regardless of season, sex, or age. Hinds, fawns, and breeding birds are destroyed indiscriminately. With the exception of a few hill-stations and native States, in no place is an attempt made to protect game during the breeding season. Now, I hold that sport is essentially a luxury, and should be taxed accordingly. I am even anxious to be taxed myself in the interest of sport. My proposition is that no one should be allowed to carry a gun during the close season or without a licence, which should cost about Rs. 30 or Rs. 40, if a rifle is carried in addition; and that a wheel tax of Rs. 10 be levied on all carriages. Whether horses, ponies, or dogs should be taxed is open to consideration, but jhampans and dandies certainly should be in hill-stations. The revenue thus raised might be applied to lightening or removing the salt tax. Thus the ryots would be more than compensated for the damage done to their crops by the game preserved on their lands. In each district a committee of civil, military, and native officials should be appointed to settle details and appoint close seasons. Such a system would tend to improve the relations between sportsmen and peasant, and to prevent those collisions and breaches of the peace which are now too frequent."

LETTERS received at home announce the return to Qimmé of Mr. Holt S. Hallett, F.R.G.S., on April 20 after visiting Kiang Hsen, and exploring a large portion of the country lying between the Salween and the Mekong river. Mr. Hallett heard of 33 fortified cities which had been deserted for centuries. The smallest of them was about half a mile in diameter, the ditches surrounding them being usually 30ft. to 40ft. in depth. He visited several, and settled the position of most of them. A vast plain was found to extend from Kiang Tung to Bangkok, with only three small water partings. Mr. Hallett says:—"Everywhere I have been most courteously welcomed, and all the chiefs express their interest in the proposed railway. Far from being suspicious, they have enabled me to collect the information I required, given me guides, and had me conducted and guarded through their country, sending princes or head magistrates to see that I suffered from no delay, and that the comfort of my party was attended to." He has succeeded in obtaining vocabularies of all the races he met, and also native histories of many of the States and cities. The country about Kiang Tsen he found was being rapidly populated, and the whole of the dependents of the Prince of Lapoon, who was to go there as ruler, numbering 2,500 fighting men, were to accompany him. Mr. Hallett says that though surrounded by small-pox the party has escaped infection with one exception—Dr. Cushing caught it at Penyow, but he has been brought to Qimme, and is recovering rapidly.

MISS MULLER'S furniture has been bought back by some of her friends, without her knowledge, and restored to her, without her having paid the taxes.

As there will be no further special jury cases taken during the present sittings, Miss Fortescue's action against Lord Garmoyle will not be heard until after the Long Vacation, in the latter part of October or the beginning of November next. It will be tried either before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge or Justices Denman or Field.

IN the course of the hearing of a case in the Queen's Bench, in which Sir John Astley was ordered to pay to a van-driver £125 as compensation for personal injuries caused by a runaway hansom cab and horse, it was stated that both the hon. baronet and the Duke of Marlborough run hansom cabs for hire.

THE *Illustrated London News* says the will of H.R.H. Prince Leopold Duke of Albany, K.G., has been proved. The personal estate amounts to over £46,000. The operative part simply states, "I give all my property of every description unto my beloved wife, Helen Frederica Augusta, Duchess of Albany, for her own absolute use and benefit."

READERS of *Punch* must have noticed that the political cartoon this week is not in the familiar style of Mr. Tenniel. We believe that only on one occasion since Mr. Tenniel commenced drawing for *Punch*, twenty or thirty years ago, has the cartoon been executed by any other hand, and then Charles Keene was the artist. This week it is by Mr. Linley Sambourne.

MESSRS. WONTNER AND SONS, Mr. Irving Bishop's solicitors, write to the home papers to say that they have applied to the Director of Public Prosecutions for his fiat to prosecute Mr. Labouchere for alleged libels upon Mr. Irving Bishop in *Truth*. The Public Prosecutor has declined to move in the matter, and a civil action has therefore been commenced against Mr. Labouchere.

M. ZANCOFF has definitely resigned, and M. Karaveloff is now Prime Minister of Bulgaria. His majority in the Constitutional Assembly now sitting at Tirnova appears to be about thirty, and the Prince has once more to try the experiment of governing with a Radical Cabinet. M. Karaveloff made such a mess of it last time he was in power that many Bulgarian patriots fear that the only issue of his new Administration will be a state of anarchy which will be seized as a welcome pretext for a new *coup d'état*, and a second suspension of the Constitution. The Bulgarians would have done much better if they had kept M. Zancoff.

AT the Court of Bankruptcy, London, on July 10, an adjourned meeting was held under the failure of Messrs. Parker and Parker, solicitors, Bedford-row, who absconded some months ago. The liabilities, so far as they could be ascertained, were estimated at about £1,100,000, and the assets were said to be of small amount. The bankrupts did not appear, and the Registrar adjourned their public examination *sine die*. Mr. Munton, who appeared for the trustees, said they had ascertained beyond doubt that the bankrupts were out of the jurisdiction of the court.

MUCH of the advice which Dr. Koch gave to the correspondent of the *Times* at Toulon with regard to precautions against cholera will no doubt meet with approval; but one cannot help hoping that his last new specific—namely, the avoidance of water—will not be generally endorsed by the faculty. That "dust is better than damp" is not a pleasing pie e of advice for the dog days, and one can only answer it by saying that the disease is sometimes better than the cure. The *Pall Mall Gazette* points out that Dr. Koch's suggestion that the cholera microbes had been brought to Toulon by some English ship "which does not scruple to hush up deaths and to falsify the log," was really very ill-natured; and points out that the framing of this kind of illegitimate hypothesis can only tend to weaken the influence of his scientific conclusions.

THOROUGHLY frightened by the cholera, provincial France is putting her house in order, and sanitary measures are enforced everywhere by the local authorities with sudden and spasmodic vigour. The newspaper of the little town of Cognac—in one way not unknown to fame—has seized the opportunity to point out, in the fine old "nothing like leather" spirit, that the immense quantities of brandy stored in the interminable vaults of the town have always proved its best defence against the cholera, which has never been severe there; and then, to show that the mere storing of the eau-de-vie is not alone to be relied on, the mayor, girding on his scarf, prescribes, with all the authority of his office, to the citizens whom he rules a tablespoonful of cognac and ten drops of laudanum in a cup of camomile or lime (*tilia Europea*) flower tea, to be taken the instant the slightest bodily derangement is detected. The mayor's "tablespoon" may be presumed to be merely a symbol.

AT a time when every one wishes that every one else's dog was muzzled, the news that M. Pasteur's hydrophobia experiments are going on successfully will be very welcome. Of thirty-eight dogs which have been bitten under M. Pasteur's orders, half had been previously inoculated, the other half had not; and while these latter have died without a single exception the nineteen others are still "about, and as well as ever." These are good times for veterinary surgeons in Paris, for M. Pasteur's dogs are now to be placed under medical supervision to see whether the inoculation holds good permanently or only temporarily. If hydrophobia be really produced solely by the bite, and if M. Pasteur's preventive prove permanent, the case for inoculation will be complete; and it ought to be as much a matter of obligation on every one who keeps a dog to produce a certificate of its vaccination as to produce its licence.

THE following letter, dated Tamatave, the 4th of June, has been received in London:—Admiral Miot has notified the Hovas that they must choose between a French protectorate or annexation. There have been two interviews between the Admiral and the Hova Envoys at Tamatave since the 4th of May, which ended, like all previous ones, without any agreement being arrived at even so far as to the basis of negotiation. The port of Mahanoro was blockaded on the 17th of May, on which date an English vessel was loading there for Messrs. Procter Brothers, of London, and by order of the French had to quit the port before she was fully loaded. An affidavit to this effect has been sworn by the captain of the vessel before her Majesty's Consul, Mr. Graves. The port of Fenoarivo was to be blockaded on the 12th inst. Consul Graves left yesterday in her Majesty's ship Tourmaline for Vatomandry, *en route* to Antananarivo.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned by the Government of India in the 3rd Sikh Infantry, *vice* Major W. B. Aislabie, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, on furlough.

MAJOR W. C. RAMSDEN, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, and Major L. D. H. Campbell, 1st Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander.

THE Indian Government steamer Clive, 2,722 tons, Captain W. J. Powell, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 27th June, calling *en route* at Gibraltar 3rd July, Malta 9th, Portsaid 13th, Suez 14th, and Aden 21st. She brought the following details:—From Portsmouth.—Captain and Mrs. Dean Pitt, wife of Major Baddeley, of the R. A., three children and two governesses, Major Wild, late Commissariat Department, Lieut. Gordon, Bombay Staff Corps, Riding Master F. Shearme, of the 12th Lancers, Miss Fletcher, and Miss DuVal. From Aden.—Captain Gwyn, and two natives, of H. M. S. Amberwitch, five European men, one woman, and three children; five native men, three women, seven children, and seven followers of the British troops.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 28.—Since yesterday the pressure has increased in Gujerat and Central India, but elsewhere with a few local exceptions the motion has been downward. At Lahore the pressure has increased and the depression noticed yesterday has disappeared, but on the other hand in Lower Bengal a fresh disturbance has been formed and the barometer is falling briskly. The general distribution is not much altered. A distinct cyclonic circulation of the air exists round the Bengal. The disturbance over the peninsula wind remains westerly, but over the Central Provinces and partially in Rajputana it is veering north-westward. The rainfall distribution is not much changed. Lower Bengal, Orissa, the whole of the Madras Presidency, excepting Madras, Cochin, Mangalore, the Eastern half of the N.-W. Provinces and the whole of the Punjab except Simla, Delhi, and Jullunder are without rain. Elsewhere rain apparently general, but not heavy. Rain to-day:—Masuri and Darjeeling, 5 inches; Mount Abu, 3 inches; Purneah, 2½ inches; Chittagong, Ratnagiri, Goa, and Toungboo, over 1 inch. Previously, Rajkot had 6 inches; Ahmedabad, 3 inches; Mozufferpore, 2 inches; Surat, Tounghoo, and Moulmein, over 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla In. cts.
Previously registd..	32 94	43 75	40 60	40 22
July 27, Sunday	0 27	.....	.....	.....
28, Monday	.....	0 43	0 32	0 33
Total	37 21	43 18	40 92	40 55
Corresponding date last year	53 91	56 65	53 86	60 29

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE are indebted to the agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line for the week ending the 26th July:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jabalpur	11 6	Nassick	7 6
Sohagpur	20 73	Deolali	7 32
Rawere	16 48	Ghoti	31 52
Bhadli	12 70	Nargaon	11 92
Jalgaon	11 22	War-ungaon	13 5
Sirsoli	12 33	Mohol	2 56
Mhasawad	13 75	Madha	4 51
Mahejl	11 99	Barsi Road	3 63
Pachora	9 95	Keim	1 95
Kasgaon	16 63	Jehur	7 76
Naldongri	10 13	Pomalwari	3 33
Challisgaon	14 29	Deksal	2 33
Nandgaon	6 94	Lanouli	56 92
Lasalgaon	8 77	Dhond	4 35
Kherwadi	7 71	Talegaon	18 50

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ravenna, Capt. E. Stewart, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr H Macaulay.
Mr F St G Manners Smith.
Miss Paterson.
Mr McCracken.
Major R Dawse.
Mr Solomon, child and nurse.
Mr S Vaz.
Mr C Pearson.
Mr E Smith.
Mr E Harmaydji.
Mr H Harmaydji.

FOR BRINDISI.

Col and Mrs Medley and three children.
Col and Mrs G W Davies.
Mr R Fagan.
Capt R Gardner.
Deputy Surgeon-General Keam.
Mr H L Dampier.
Mr J B Leventhorpe.
Mr G T Spankie.
Mr J Caulan.
Mr Aremdell.
Miss Simpson.

FOR VENICE.

Major and Mrs T M Ward.
Mr B L Glover.
Mr R King.
Mr G S Crump.
Col Warden.

THE following passages have been engaged by the s. s. Nizam, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, sailing on 5th August —

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs C H Spitta.
Mr J West.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr F W R Fryer.
Col W L Dalrymple.
Mr and Mrs Wilkinson.
Major Mansell.
Col Watson.
Lieut J S E Western.

S. S. Assam, Capt. S. F. Cole, sailing on the 12th August:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs B Thomas.
Mr A Sanders.

S. S. Pekin, Capt. A. Symons. sailing on the 19th August:—

FOR LONDON.—Mr R F Hobart.

FOR BRINDISI.

Surgeon-Major T Robinson.
Mr A P Howel. CS.
Hon Justice Straight.
Col G Menzies.
Mr and Mrs Brodhurst.
Col C C Minchin.
Major W Graham Smith.
Mr W Irvine.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE PROPOSED ORIENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER *vs.* PREMCHAND ROYCHAND.

THE hearing of the case, in which the plaintiff claims Rs. 23,934-10-8, damages for a breach of contract by the defendant, was resumed before Mr. Justice Hart at the High Court yesterday. The Hon. Mr. Farran, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Tnakordas and Dhurumsey, represented the defendant.

Mr. Slater, being further cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin, said:—Premchand used me very ill before the 15th of December, when he promised that he would pay the deposit money for 125 shares into the bank by the 4th January. Even then I thought that his word could be relied upon. I did not press for any writing that would bind Premchand to the performance of his agreement, or, in default, to the payment of all the expenses and damages, because Mr. John told me that his word was sufficient. Mr. Premchand himself did not object to put the agreement in writing; and I cannot say why Mr. John should have interposed when Mr. Premchand himself had no objection to give a writing. When Mr. John said Premchand would keep his word, the latter said he would, and that if he did not get the shares subscribed he would pay all my expenses. It was not a moral promise which was given by Premchand, but one which could be legally enforced. According to the memorandum of association I was to be the company's manager for ten years, but in the present claim I have calculated the damages arising from loss of commission for half that period only. I have reduced my damages simply out of favour to the defendant, although, properly speaking, the damages which I have sustained would be something like Rs. 50,000 and even more. It was distinctly understood by all parties that Premchand was to be liable for all the damages. In a letter written by my solicitors in January last to the defendant, it was stated that the claim would consist of the expenses of every kind incurred by me from the commencement of my undertaking. The letter does not include any claim for damages. I did tell my solicitors not to claim damages for loss of commission.

Can you account for your solicitors not claiming damages in that letter?—Well, I supposed that if he paid the expenses and did not compel us to go to court, we would not press for the damages. This may be the reason for not claiming them at that time.

But was that actually the reason?—I can't say what my solicitors' view was at that time.

Re-examined by Mr. Farran.—I was not thoroughly convinced, but the defendant appeared to be so earnest about his being able to get the shares subscribed that I gave in. Mr. John was not present at the interview I had with Mr. Sedgwick. I did not tell my solicitors that Mr. John was present. I could not have observed the paragraph of the plaint in which the statement is made that Mr. John was present.

Mr. Farran.—Is this the first suit you have ever brought?

Mr. Slater.—Yes, it is the first suit; and I hope it will be the last. I made a written claim against Mr. Sedgwick. I had a conversation about it with my solicitor, Mr. Ardeshir. He expressed his opinion subsequently in writing. A letter was written to Mr. John and Mr. Sedgwick, and on the same day they repudiated their liability. Some days afterwards I wrote to them disclaiming all intention of threatening them with a claim. I wrote—"I am awfully sorry I cannot go straight at Premchand." I wrote that, because I was advised I could not go against Premchand except through Mr. John and Mr. Sedgwick. (Is shown a letter.) I was not correct in what I said. I said it from memory. I made written demands against Premchand, and also oral demands through Mr. Sedgwick. I said on the 28th September, in my letter to Mr. Sedgwick, that if Premchand brought in the allotment letters for 250 shares instead of the 300 shares, I would not press against him. (Witness was shown other letters.) I said in one letter that Premchand should put me in possession of funds to register the company, and that the money would be refunded to him when he brought in the allotment letters. I was not right when I stated I made no written claim against Premchand in respect of the breach of contract of the 25th August. I said that from memory. Afterwards I agreed to receive all the preliminary expenses up to liquidation. I had no desire to drag him into court; but if he did not accede to either of the courses proposed, I was to bring him into court on the agreement of the 25th August, 1883. If I had not been put to the trouble and annoyance of a suit, I would have been content to receive the preliminary expenses up to liquidation from Premchand. He did not specify the particular expenses he would be liable for.

Mr. Harry John, examined by Mr. Farran—I am an exchange broker and was a partner of Mr. Sedgwick in 1883. I remember the plaintiff writing to Mr. Sedgwick about the shares of the Oriental Fire Insurance Company. I afterwards put the matter before Premchand, and asked him if he could get the company through. He suggested that the shares should be increased in value to Rs. 4,000 per share. I know there was a long correspondence between Mr. Sedgwick and the plaintiff and Premchand. I had very little to do with this matter, Mr. Sedgwick attended to it. The object of the meeting of the 15th August was to get the shares subscribed. Mr. Sedgwick was, I think, the principal speaker. Premchand said he had certain shares already subscribed for. I forget how many. Demands were made by us that he should get the money on those shares paid into the Bank of Bombay. A letter was drawn up, and he signed it there and then. I wrote out the letter. A demand was made upon him for the expenses of the formation of the company.

Mr. Farren.—Who made the demand?

Witness.—I believe all three of us. I cannot remember any one in particular. When the demand was made, Premchand said that, if the subscription money was not paid into the bank by a certain date, he would pay the expenses. A memorandum of the expenses was handed round. It was somewhere between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000; I cannot be sure. I believe the letter was written previously. I believe Mr. Slater would have been content with the preliminary expenses at that time. As far as I know, Premchand has not yet got the subscriptions. I have had no experience in shares. I am not a share-broker.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin.—I know Premchand has great experience in shares, and he has been instrumental in getting up his subscriptions. I attached great weight to his opinion and advice. Influenced by me, Mr. Sedgwick wrote many letters in the matter. I knew Premchand very well before the occurrence of this matter. I told Premchand how much the capital was to be, and how much each share in value. He said the value of each share was too small. With such small shares, Premchand said it would be impossible to float the company. I thought his assistance because we considered ourselves unable to bring out the company. I spoke to Mr. Sedgwick about Premchand's opinion of the value of the shares. I cannot say whether I was, at that times, of a Premchand's opinion. I thought he was able to carry the thing through in the way he suggested. His assistance would not have been available unless the value of the shares was raised. We were anxious to secure the brokerage, and I believe we recommended Mr. Slater to accept Premchand's advice. We incurred no responsibility in the matter. I understood the arrangement to be that we were to get 5 per cent. on the value of the shares subscribed. The brokerage was to be divided between us and Premchand. I suppose when a broker does not sell the shares he is asked to sell, the matter drops, and he gets no brokerage. My partner shewed me a letter from Mr. Slater, asking for a cheque for the expenses of the proposed company. We were astonished to receive the demand. We replied at once and repudiated the liability. On the 11th December, Mr. Slater suggested in a letter that the two brokers and the plaintiff and the defendant should proportionately bear the expenses. As a matter of fact, we repudiated all liability, and the matter was dropped so far as we were concerned. It was arranged that an endeavour should be made till the 4th January to float the company.

Mr. Budroodin.—And that the matter should be dropped if they did not succeed by the 4th January?

Witness.—I presume so. Premchand assured us that he could carry out his engagement if we gave him time until the 4th January. Mr. Sedgwick did his best to get subscribers. There was a very depressed feeling in the market for a portion of the time between August and December. I am not interested in shares, but I believe shares had collapsed during the time.

Mr. Budroodin.—It was a casual demand on Premchand that he should pay the expenses?

Witness.—Certainly, it was a memorandum of the expenses was given to us by Mr. Slater at the meeting. I dare say it was for the same amount as was demanded from us; but I don't remember exactly. To the best of my belief nothing was said about the expenses at the time that Premchand signed the letter. The expenses was one of the most important points considered at the meeting. There was very little discussion before the letter was signed. The letter was written I think; it was by my own advice that it was signed, although I stated that Premchand's word was quite good enough.

Mr. Budroodin.—So that the arrangement was that if Premchand got the shares subscribed you were were to share the profits—if he failed, he alone was to bear the expenses? Did it not strike you as an unfair arrangement?

Witness.—No. It was his own undertaking.

Re-examined by Mr. Farran.—I was unwilling to interfere in the matter. We agreed to the proposal when Premchand promised his co-operation. My own opinion as to what should be the value of each share was he reverse of Pretmchand's.

Mr. Farran.—That being so, why did you recommend plaintiff to act on the advice of Premchund?

Witness.—It was on account of his influence. When I said that we incurred no liability, I did not include Premchund in it. I meant to say that we ourselves incurred no liability. Premchand's engagement was that contained in the letter which he signed at the meeting of the 15th December.

Mr. C. Vernon, examined by Mr. Farran.—I have been in the employ of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. for some thirteen years, and am attached to the insurance business of the firm. In July, 1883, I applied for ten shares in the company which Mr. Slater proposed to start. I think there was at the time an opening for two or three companies. The shares of the proposed company were then limited to Rs. 200 each. I think I could have influenced the taking up of 25 shares, although a greater number than this was asked for afterwards. On the shares being raised to Rs. 4,000 each, I withdrew. I could not have influenced the taking up of a single share at that price.

Mr. Farran.—In your opinion, Mr. Slater's company would have been a success as originally formed?

Witness.—Certainly. I believe the local companies are doing a very good business. I should think they get from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 a year in premia.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin.—Some companies, I suppose, get smashed. It is not every company that prospers. I do not know that some companies, which issued glowing prospectuses, were wound up afterwards. I do not know that was the state of the market at the time I applied for shares.

Mr. Budroodin.—Then why do you say that the plaintiff's company would have been a success?

Witness.—From the successful management of the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company.

Is that your, only reason for it?

No. The Oriental Life Assurance has agents all over India, and those agents would willingly give their help, which would serve to reduce the expenses to a minimum. Besides, only a small capital, Rs. 50 per share, was called up, and possibly not more than Rs. 50 per share would have been called. The report issued by Mr. Slater stated that 1,200 shares had been subscribed, and only about 800 more would have enabled Mr. Slater to start the company. A number of my friends had asked me to get shares for them.

Mr. Slater was recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin.—I did not call on Mr. Bromley. He called on me. Two or three brokers called and offered to influence the shares on receiving commission. I offered to pay any brokers who influenced shares. I don't know if a broker of the name of Bapoojee Burjorjee called on me. There were two or three Hindoo brokers, and a Parsee broker. The former influenced a number of shares.

Mr. Budroodin.—Did you make an arrangement with the Parsee broker similar to that made with Premchand?

Mr. Slater.—I don't remember if I did. My cashier knows more about it. The Parsee broker sent in a bill for his brokerage. We refused to pay, because the shares had been changed to Rs. 4,000. The money on which he asked for a commission had been refunded.

Mr. Budroodin.—Did you not threaten to hold him responsible because he did not get a certain number of shares subscribed?

Mr. Slater.—I believe I did not; but I don't remember at the present time one way or the other.

That broker brought a suit against you in the Small Cause Court?—Yes, and he withdrew it because he saw his mistake.

And you paid him something to compromise the suit?—Not to compromise. At the advice of my cashier I paid him Rs. 50.

Then it was to compromise the suit that you paid him?—No. This small sum only was paid after he had withdrawn the suit. He had already withdrawn the suit. (Several letters were shown.) When the broker threatened to sue us in the Small Cause Court, we sent him another letter. He asked us for commission on money which had been refunded—the most absurd thing possible.

Mr. Budroodin.—You paid him money to withdraw the suit.

Mr. Slater.—He came to us and apologized, and offered to withdraw the suits.

Mr. Budroodin.—I don't care for the apology. Did you pay him to withdraw the suit?

Mr. Slater.—No. Rs. 50 were paid him, but certainly not to withdraw the suit.

Is this true in your letter in reply, that "the shares are cancelled because the company are not able to get the required number of shares subscribed?" Is that true or not?—Not literally true. It was written by a clerk.

Do you allow letters to go under your signature, containing things which are not true?—I do not. The shares had failed because their value had been raised. Bapoojee's claim against me was for Rs. 260, but I looked upon it as an absurd claim.

Why did you say in your letter—"On the contrary, you are liable to us for damages for breach of contract; and you shall shortly hear from our solicitors?"—Because he was threatening the directors with a suit in the Small Causes Court.

Yours was, then, a mere counter-threat?—Yes, a counter-blast.

To Mr. Farran.—Bapoojee promised to influence 6,000 or 7,000 shares.

Mr. Farran then read the *de bene esse* examination of Mr. F. W. Sdgewick, who is at present in England.

Its effect was generally to corroborate the statement made by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff's case closed here.

Mr. Budroodin, in addressing the court, said it now appeared that the plaintiff's claim was unfortunate. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Slater had been making claims against other persons, as the instance of the claim against Bapojee showed, and threatening to take them to court. It was certain that the arrangement made by Mr. Slater was with Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. John; and it was apparently admitted by the plaintiff that there was no direct apparently made with Premchand. If Premchand was a partner of Mr. Sedgwick, he might possibly be liable for a claim, but Premchand had no direct interest in the contract made with Mr. Sedgwick; and if Mr. Sedgwick repudiated his liability and was not liable for the contract, much less was Premchand for his so-called undertaking. Mr. Budroodin contended that, if Premchund was to be sued at all, he must be sued as a co-promisor of Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. John. There was no privity of contract between the plaintiff and Premchand, no direct agreement between them for the payment of brokerage. In fact, the learned counsel remarked that there was no contract of the nature mentioned by the plaintiff. In advising the raising of the value of each share, Premchand simply gave his opinion as to the probability of success. Mr. Slater said this was the only instance in which he had found the assistance of brokers necessary. The learned counsel took it that Mr. Slater found it impossible to float the company without the assistance of brokers.

Mr. Budroodin had not finished his remarks at the rising of the court.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SALE OF LAND AT BACK BAY.

THE *Jam-i-Jamshed* in a leading article calls upon the native community to make an united effort to stop the sale of land at Back Bay.

THE ASSISTANT SURGEONS OF THE G. T. HOSPITAL.

WE think that Dr. Hojel was not right in bringing the irregularity of his assistants to the notice of the Surgeon General when he himself was not free from that failing of unpunctuality. On the other hand we do not agree with Dr. Ronald Blaney when he thinks that the report was made in bad faith Dr. Hojel is too good nature to do that. We cannot help thinking, however, that he has joined Messrs. Blanc and Co. who have made up their minds to annihilate the system of honorary surgeons. The company being very powerful has almost succeeded in its object, but we earnestly beg of

Chinese Government to the Viceroy of Pethili, but there is the despatch whereby Taung-li-Yamen informs the Viceroy of the Emperor's entire approval of it, as conformable with the Chinese Constitution. On examining Article 2, the construction of which seemed at first to be in dispute between the two Governments, we find the text to be the same as that laid by us before the Chamber; and the Sinologues pronounce the Chinese translation correct. If, moreover, there is anything doubtful the French text is decisive. No quibble, therefore, can be raised as to the strict engagement taken by China to immediately withdraw her troops within the Tonquin frontier. We have also received to-day General Millot's detailed report of the Langson affair. It is the narrative of the officer who was in command for two days of the French against a larger force. It shows that the French troops did not fire first; but that the regular Chinese troops opened fire, in circumstances constituting an ambush. This formal violation of the treaty, whether responsibility rests with the local chiefs or with the central Government, necessitates reparation. (Cheers.) We gave a signal proof of moderation by recently waiving the claim to an indemnity, which could not have been disputed. We think it time to remind those who forget treaties that such conduct costs money and is susceptible of reparation. (Cheers). We have intimated this view to the Imperial Government. We shall await its reply, and we ask the Chamber to do the same. We shall inform you of that reply, but we can already assure you that the Government is in a position to enforce the treaty, and to uphold solemn engagements against violations, imprudent almost to madness; and that nothing will be spared to guard, with prudence but indomitable firmness, the rights and interests of France." (Loud cheers.)

M. Blancsube expressed his satisfaction; and M. Granet, who had also given notice of a question, accepted M. Ferry's assurance that the despatches would be produced before the recess. The indemnity to be demanded will, it is understood, amount to 250,000,000f.

The following despatch was received at the London office of the *New York Herald* on July 10 from its special correspondent in Tonquin:—

"The pursuit of the rebels from Langson has been abandoned, owing to the heat and difficulty of the season. The French troops which were sent on the road returned to Hanoi on the 5th inst. The withdrawal of troops from Tonquin has been countermanded, and the fleet has left for China proper."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN PEKIN.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* received the following telegram, dated Pekin, June 6, via Colombo, on the 4th instant:—"The political situation continued critical for several weeks after the conclusion of the Franco-Chinese Convention. Diatribes and innumerable censures against the Viceroy, Li-Hung Chang, and protests against the treaty have agitated the Court. The members of the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Foreign Office, openly declared that the arrangements made at Tientsin would not stand. Within the last ten days all haschanged. The cessation of opposition to the treaty coincided with the arrival of the French Admiral Lespes; but the secret history of the crisis is unknown. High officials have suddenly become courteous and outwardly friendly to the foreign representatives. The progressive party has triumphed. The Empress, Prince Chang, and Li-Hung-Chang are alone responsible for the French treaty, which was negotiated over the head of the body of Ministers. The tranquillity of the Empire, the stability of foreign relations, and the amelioration of the condition of the people now depend on the union of the Empress and Li-Hung-Chang. A mass of corrupt officialdom is arrayed against them. Although inexperienced in business, the new Ministers of the Tsung-li-Yamen show a great improvement over their insolent and obstructive predecessors; and being unhampered by their own antecedents, may adopt a more reasonable tone in their official relations. As symptomatic of the improved condition of things, I may state that a party to celebrate the Queen's birthday was given by Sir Harry Parkes. Four new members of the Tsung-li-Yamen, including the head of it, Prince B'nang, accepted the invitation to luncheon, and met the Corps Diplomatique. The Prince, son of Duke Mienhsang, adopted into the Imperial family, is young, intelligent, and affable. Of the remainder, one Yehengming, President of the Board of Revenue, is a vivacious man of 68 years, remarkable for being incorruptible. The convert appointed Minister of France, and other Ministers of Foreign Powers were also present. The healths of the Queen, the Emperor, and the Sovereigns of friendly States were drunk. This is the first important attempt at social intercourse between the Chinese and the foreign Ministers, Chinese of rank still considering themselves disgraced by foreigners crossing their thresholds. The Prince has since accepted similar hospitality from the French Legation. Cordial relations exist between the English, French, and other foreign representatives, their interests being identical. The success of the Chinese Progressive party greatly depends on the moral support which a strong businesslike policy by the foreign Powers would give. A weak and yielding attitude would encourage the obstruction that paralyzes the Liberal party."

The *Republique Francaise* of the 11th instant contradicts the report published in London that a despatch had been received from Admiral Courbet announcing the occupation of a town on the Chinese coasts, and states that the Admiral's telegram referred to matters of a purely administrative character. The journal adds:—"Moreover, operations could not possibly have yet commenced, since it was only yesterday that the text of the document demanding an indemnity on account of the Langson affair reached M. Paternotre at Shanghai, whence it was forwarded the same evening to Pekin. It will probably be communicated to the Tsung Li Yamen to-day." It is stated that the French Government has granted China a delay of eight days before carrying out the military measures decided upon with the object of seizing some points for the indemnity of 10,000,000 claimed from the Chinese Government.

MR. WILFRID S. BLUNT ON ENGLISH ADMINISTRATION IN EGYPT.

MR. WILFRID S. BLUNT, in a letter which he has addressed to the editor of the *Times*, says:—Although, as may be supposed, I am far from a believer in the system represented by Mr. Clifford Lloyd, or, indeed, in the efficiency of any European method for regenerating the East, I cannot refrain from expressing through the *Times* my thanks to that gentleman for his courageous letter stating the truth of what is being done in Egypt. This is the first time since Tel-el-Kebir that an officer of the Crown in Egypt has dared openly to speak the truth; and we who have all along known these things, and have suffered in silence because there seemed no issue from the labyrinth of official lies, need not grudge him our applause. I believe, too, that I can add testimony of weight to his with regard to the history of the past two years, and I am not without the hope of obtaining at last a friendly as well as a public hearing. The present, at any rate, is a fitting moment to protest strongly in the name of all that is honourable in politics against the continuance of that monstrous guarantee given by England to the worst Government existing in the world against the least offending of its peoples.

The testimony which I can give of my own knowledge is as follows:—

At a very early date in the Circassian restoration, when the first prisoners were being made after the bombardment, I wrote to Downing-street pointing out the horrors which seemed in store for those who had joined the National cause. The thumbscrew was then being used in the Khedive's name, and Mr. Gladstone was much distressed, and I have a letter now before me, dated September 8, written by his private secretary, in which he assures me that should these things be proved, "Mr. Gladstone will not fail to denounce Egyptian atrocities as loudly as he formerly denounced Bulgarian atrocities." This letter is of importance at the present moment, in view of Mr. Clifford Lloyd's official assurance that torture and the thumbscrew are in habitual use under the Khedive's rule; and I feel sure that Mr. Gladstone will yet deem it incumbent on him to redeem his promise.

At this time Mr. Gladstone still believed in the Foreign Office theory of the rebellion; but when Tel-el-Kebir soon afterwards was fought and Cairo occupied, he learned, what all the world knows now, that our diplomacy had made a vast mistake and Lord Dufferin was sent to Egypt to repair it. His mission was twofold. He was to put an end to the Turco-Circassian reign of terror, and to restore in some shape the National party of liberty which we had overthrown. But he was hampered by two conditions. He was to find Arabi guilty of rebellion, and he was to re-establish the prestige of the Khedive. I believe I am not wrong in saying that personally Lord Dufferin was from the first of opinion that his task, thus conditioned, was impossible; but he worked it out as best he could and as honestly as his position allowed him. He set his face sternly against the party of revenge, made Tewfik understand that he was to impose a limit to the ferocity of his eunuchs, and turned Riaz out and crop out of office. Next he entered into negotiations with Mr. Broadley and myself, as representing the "rebels," and gained our consent to Arabi's plea of guilty on conditions already known, promising us at the same time a general amnesty for political offenders connected with the late events. This was a point on which from the first I had most strongly insisted, for I felt that nothing less than an absolute prohibition of further revenge on any pretext whatsoever would secure the party whose defence we were abandoning from future persecution. A decree of amnesty was accordingly issued; and on the 19th of December, a fortnight after the trial, Lord Dufferin wrote to inform me that already he had "induced the Government to let out of prison something like 450 of those in gaol," and again on the 30th of January, 1883, that I was under a wrong impression in believing that "the reign of terror had not been diminished in the provinces by the decree, whatever might be the case at Cairo," or that "the prisons were still full, and men being arrested daily," and he enclosed a memorandum, drawn up for me by Sir Charles Wilson, in which that officer stated that "there was every reason to hope that every case would have been disposed of by the middle of March, perhaps earlier."

Thus there seemed good hope that a final stop would be put to the barbarities practised during the past three months, and that a regular course of justice would be established in Egypt; and so it doubtless would have been if Lord Dufferin had remained in the country, and if he had been allowed to work the matter out according to the dictates of his own political instinct. But the fatal condition of re-establishing Tewfik's authority stood persistently in his way, and made all his efforts vain. The only class in Egypt whose "loyalty" could be trusted was just that very foreign Turco-Circassian ruling class, which, in its nature, was incapable of any kind of reform, inasmuch as the first reform of all would be the curtailment of its own power and privileges, and it was out of this material, and this alone, that he was constrained to build his edifice of better government. It is difficult to bring the absurdity of the situation quite clearly before the English public; but suppose an attempt made to reform the Corporation of London solely and entirely through the advice and instrumentality of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and your readers will have some slight conception of the difficulty of Lord Dufferin's task. The matter, too, was further complicated by the necessity, equally imposed upon Lord Dufferin, of white-washing the Khedive's character with regard to certain past incidents of his reign which, though the Government were well aware of them, they had resolved to disavow. It has been thought that the charges formulated last year by Lord Randolph Churchill against the Khedive of connexion with the Alexandrian riots were a mere party manœuvre. But this was not at all the case. I have letters in my possession amply proving that our diplomacy in Egypt knew the main facts at a very early date; and, though I believe Mr. Gladstone to have been quite sincere at the time in expressing his disbelief of the charges, it was only because he was imperfectly informed of all the Foreign Office knew. I can state most positively that, at the very least, Omar Pasha Latifi's complicity was known to Lord Dufferin; yet, such was the supposed political exigence of the case, he dared not object when this very Pasha was allowed, as Minister of War, to name the members of the Commission appointed to try men charged for his own crime, or stop the executions which, in certain instances, followed of innocent men. It is impossible to overstate the ill effects of this unfortunate mistake upon public opinion in Egypt. Until the inception of these trials under Omar Lutfi, the mass of the Egyptians, even those who had suffered most from the war, still believed in the tradition of English justice. But this strange complicity of our Government with the Circassians in a matter notorious to all finally destroyed their confidence. How, it was argued, was it possible that Englishmen could be just when they thus stood by and allowed men to be hanged by the very authors of the crime which they were affecting to punish. I am not talking at random about this, for I have myself heard such comments from men whose friends had thus miserably perished. Mr. Clifford Lloyd in his letter mentions the case of a Mudir whom Nubar dismissal he had procured, and who was afterwards appointed Governor of Eastern Soudan. I know the history of this man possibly better than Mr. Lloyd knows it. His name was Ibrahim Adhem, and he was Mudir of Tanta before the war, and it was he who, on the day of the outrages, sat in his chair at the Prefecture of Police while Europeans, men and women, were having their throats cut in his presence. I have written evidence of this from Sheikh Ahmed Minshawi—a man whose courage in saving Christian life was warmly praised in *The Times*, and whose name is honourably mentioned in more than one official paper published in the Blue Books. Yet this Circassian monster was allowed to be reinstated in his office after the war, and during many months to wreck his vengeance on all who had thwarted him or knew of his crime. Moreover, in spite of his recognised service to humanity, Sheikh Ahmed Minshawi was driven into exile; and Yusuf Abu Diab, a man who had also saved many lives, that is, Arabi Pasha's aide-de-camp, was obnoxious to the Khedive's Government, was selected to be hanged in the Mudir's stead. These facts, if any opportunity is given me, I am prepared to prove. The Mudir himself, stricken at the last moment with remorse, sent to Abu Diab and asked his forgiveness, and the circumstances are notorious throughout Lower Egypt. I say incidents like these destroyed the English position in Egypt, which was unique, and would protect the people from their rulers; and all the eloquent language of Lord Dufferin's despatches has since fallen deafly on Egyptian ears.

Still, I am loth to blame Lord Dufferin. He did infinitely more for the people than any who preceded him or who have come after. As long as he remained in Egypt a certain check was put upon the worst excesses, and the people came to him to tell their grievances and claim protection. But with his departure their last protector disappeared. Sir Edward Malet returned with the cry of "Justice, justice" on his lips, but I will venture to affirm that no one of all the Englishmen who have been in Egypt during the last four years ever won his cause—let us hope unconsciously—of more terrible injustice than himself. His return to Cairo was, in any case, taken as a signal by the pashas for a full return to their old ways. Osman Ghleb, the Circassian Prefect of Police, was from that moment absolute, and the reign of terror recommenced. Men who had been released were recaptured wholesale; and when I arrived in Egypt in September, 1883, I found it admitted, even by our own police officials, that something like 3,000 untried men were in the gaols of the Delta.

I will relate one incident. I received on the morning preceding my departure a letter from a young Egyptian, who begged me, in God's name, to visit his brother in the Cairo prison, and after asking Sir Evelyn Baring's leave in vain, I went with him and found four men of respectable condition at the zaptieh. Their case was this:—They, with many others, had during Lord Dufferin's reign been to him to ask his protection and to tell him the truth of what was being done in the country; and while he remained, though the fact was known, they continued unmolested. But immediately on his departure, they were arrested on a false charge of conspiracy, and put upon their trial. Fortunately there were on the Bench which tried them two of the new Belgian judges, and these, seeing the accusation was a false one, ordered their immediate discharge. Yet, acquitted though they were, they had been three months detained on the simple order of Osman Ghaleb as suspected persons, and they were now, they told me, in danger of their lives because they had had the misfortune during an earlier period of imprisonment to occupy the same cell with Seyd Khandil, and to have thus become acquainted with his secret, directly connecting the Khedive with the Alexandrian riots. This, they feared would be fatal to them, and that they would be shipped without further trial, as so many others have been, to the Soudan—a sentence officially recorded as equivalent to death. They begged me to make known their case to Sir Evelyn Baring, which I did, suppressing only what they had told me of Seyd Kandil, for I knew that to tell that would prejudice them with our diplomacy and insure their detention; and I have since heard that they were, after some delay, but, as I believe, in consequence of my representations, released. From one of them I, only a few days ago, received news showing him to be in Egypt and he writes, after thanking me for what I had done, "On your departure from Cairo the Egyptian Government succeeded by inquiries and researches in discovering the names of all who had interviews with you (while in Egypt), and none of them escaped the Prefecture of Police, while others were put in prison." He himself succeeded in escaping to Europe, while another of his fellow prisoners, a Circassian, had basely made his peace with the Government by denouncing the fact of my visit to the prison. If I had space I could add much more that would support Mr. Lloyd's statements as to the terror of that time; but I think I have said enough to show the truth of his allegations, and perhaps also to explain how it is that Mr. Lloyd himself has been impotent to do the good he intended. To reform Egypt through the Armenians and Circassians, as Sir Evelyn Baring and Lord Granville propose, is to make ropes of sands, to gather grapes of thorns, to set wolves as watch dogs over sheep and to do everything else that is proverbially impossible and absurd in politics.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

CHOLERA is still raging in France, in Toulon and Marseilles chiefly. A correspondent of the *Times* at Toulon has had an interview with Dr. Koch, who said that his opinion was quite decided.

The epidemic is Asiatic cholera. I share the opinion of all the doctors here. I have not yet made autopsies, but at St. Mandrier this morning I witnessed the death of a patient who had been four days ill. This was not a sufficiently conclusive case; consequently I am waiting for a case of immediate death. The length of my stay depends on that, for as to the origin of the epidemic I have no doubt. Cholera comes from the extreme East, and with the relations now existing with those countries its transmission is easy. I hold that after a week infected linen can no longer contain dangerous microbes. The precautions taken at railway stations are nugatory. The danger is seated in the intestines, which you cannot reach by external fumigation. I have witnessed the autopsies by Drs. Roux and Strauss. I recognise the same microbes as those collected by me in Egypt and India. Dr. Roux made sixteen autopsies. The microbes are microscopic, infinitesimally small, inclining to a crooked shape, and colourless. We perceive them by putting them into an aniline mixture, to which we can give various colours, in order to detect what bodies they contain. As instruments for detecting the microbes I have placed at the service of these gentlemen what I used for observing phthisis for I discovered the presence of microbes in the phthisical patients. The epidemic will reach Germany, I have no doubt, and indeed, it will go everywhere, for once having a centre like Toulon it must spread, and I shall tell my countrymen what I have been telling you.

During the twenty-four hours ended on Sunday night there were eighteen deaths from cholera in Toulon, and the same number in Marseilles. A fatal case was also reported from Aix, the chief university town of Provence, and of two persons attacked in the lazzaretto at Saluzzo one died. Seventeen fatal cases were reported in Marseilles between Sunday night and Monday morning, and on Monday night about fifteen more deaths were reported. At Toulon there were eighteen deaths in the twenty-four hours ending on Tuesday night. Among the deaths thus reported were those of two sisters of mercy engaged in nursing the patients in the cholera hospitals. A third was suffering from the disease. The number of deaths in Marseilles on Tuesday was twenty-three; on the following day, however the number fell to nine and in Toulon to seven. The Toulon correspondent of the *Times* had another interview with Dr. Koch on Tuesday, when the doctor said:—

My mind is quite made up. All the autopsies that I have made have corroborated the result of the first which left no doubt as to the Asiatic character of the scourge. The phenomena are exactly the same as those which I observed in India. The microbes are also the same. I found greater quantities of them in the body of the soldier, Bernard, dissected on Sunday night, than I had found in Egypt. MM. Strauss and Roux, who were present, also attested the presence of the Indian microbe in Egypt, and said that they had always ound it mixed with others. In this case the Indian microbeh ad a great preponderance. The microbe is but seldom found in the stomach. During an epidemic the digestive functions are deranged, the embarrassments are unfavourable to it, and it takes refuge in the great intestine. It there multiplies *ad infinitum*, in the coats and liquids of the intestine. It causes motions and vomitings whence there arises a concentration of the blood, which impedes its circulation. The consequence is a chill. The microbe, moreover, secrets a veritable poison, causing a state of the body which produces the cholera—I mean the dry, immediately fatal cholera, without dejections. You say that with such indications the microbe ought soon to be destroyed; but I am not a healer, I am merely an observer. It is for others to profit by my observations and advice. The infection, as I have already stated, is not conveyed by the air, but by the absorption of microbes in eating, thusintroducing them into the digestive canal. This is done both by means of drinks and of solid food. Hence my advice to the authorities to close the wells, and for people to drink water which has been boiled, or comes from spots distant from the infected districts or waters slightly impregnated. Hence also the necessity of only eating things cooked at a high temperature, such as vegetables and fruits deprived of their skins or boiled down. The microbe dies when exposed to a high and especially a dry temperature. It is solely transmissible by direct dejection, or articles soiled by them. The first precaution, therefore, is to expose the lines of patients to dry heat, or carbolic acid, somewhat strong, for the microbe cannot live in strong solutions of carbolic acid, or in great dryness. It likes moisture, and flourishes in it. It has been found in ponds in the countries where cholera exists. A high wind—the mistral, for instance—would destroy it in rooms, linen, etc. Any soiled article, when once dried, is not dangerous, for the microbe is dead and incapable of reproduction. This is why I recommend the closing and drying for some hours of infected rooms. The disinfecting of passengers, their luggage, or letters, is an illusory precaution, I cannot understand how it can be taken seriously. The watering of the streets is very bad, for it gives a greater chance to the reproduction and development of the microbe. Dust is better than damp. As to the origin of the epidemic, considering the precautions taken by the navy, I am inclined to think it was brought by a merchant vessel—some English ship, which does not scruple to tear off a death occurring during the passage, and to falsify the log. I strongly deprecate crowds, The holding of fairs and markets should stopped, and consequently the Bastille fete also.

In a few cases of cholerine. The police authorities have issued a notification that all cholera patients are to be taken exclusively to the Hôtel Dieu, where a permanent staff of doctors is in attendance. It may be noted (the *Standard*'s correspondent says) that French people, even of the lowest class, have an utter dread of the hospital, and refuse to be taken there save at the last extremity; so that, however well meant, this regulation will not be enforced in a city of two millions of inhabitants.

THE SENTENCE ON LORD ST. LEONARDS.

THE Central Criminal Court sat on Saturday (July 5) for the purpose of giving judgment in the case of Lord St. Leonards, who was convicted at the May Sessions of an assault upon a servant girl named Emma Cole at Twickenham.

Mr. Keith Frith, with whom was Mr. Charles Mathews, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Edward Clarke, Q.C., and Mr. J. P. Grain were counsel for the defence.

Lord St. Leonards having been brought into the dock,

Mr. Edward Clarke, Q.C., addressing the Recorder, said,—In this case I have thought it right to come down to ask your lordship to listen to one or two observations with regard to the matter, and to make an appeal to you in the way in which you will deal with the case. Of course I am not entitled, and I do not desire, to say a word in derogation of the effect of the verdict which the jury gave. I can only say that it was an unexpected verdict, and it was one which was regretted at by the jury without a good deal of delay, and apparently a good deal of difficulty. While accepting that verdict, and without saying anything against the evidence, I should like to point out that there is room upon that evidence for one or two serious observations. In the first place, the grand jury threw out the count which alleged a felonious purpose in what was done, and that is very significant not only with regard to the character of the assault of which the jury found him guilty. It was perfectly clear, assuming the assault to have been committed, upon the evidence of the doctor, that there was no persistence in the assault, and no violence used to the girl or to carry on the assault when at all resisted. No mark of violence which would have come from resistance to the assault was found. I have to call your lordship's attention to this fact, that the defendant has suffered a very severe punishment from his having been in prison since the 7th of May. Without in the least desiring on the defendant's behalf to complain of anything which took place at the trial, I sincerely regret that the magistrates before whom he was brought did not adopt the usual course of allowing an adjournment of the case, as asked by the solicitor, in order that inquiries might be made into the circumstances and character of the case. I cannot but feel that if this course—which is the usual course—had been taken, there would not have been such an impression with regard to the case as was probably formed by the public two months before any of us had been concerned in it, and before the evidence was sifted and examined as it was here. I hope that in the circumstances your lordship will think that adequate punishment has been inflicted in this case. I feel, of course, no excuse or palliation—it is rather an aggravation—that an offence of this kind should have been committed by a person of considerable position; but I know your lordship will not be insensible to this, that a trial and conviction in the case of such a person do most inevitably carry with them an extent of punishment lasting for more years than your lordship would have jurisdiction to deal with in inflicting any sentence—carrying it, moreover, social punishment of the most serious possible kind. In these circumstances, I do most sincerely trust that your lordship will think that the requirements of justice have been amply fulfilled by the imprisonment Lord St. Leonards has undergone, and that you will not feel it necessary to sentence him to any further punishment.

Mr. Keith Frith.—I do not desire in any way to diminish the force of the observations made by Mr. Edward Clarke. No doubt very substantial punishment has been inflicted upon the defendant by the imprisonment and there is no desire on the part of the prosecution that your lordship should inflict any further punishment upon him.

The Recorder, addressing Lord St. Leonards, said,—I quite agree with the observations made in your behalf, and, indeed, they had occurred to me before. They are all well founded upon the facts of the case. No doubt the punishment inflicted upon you in consequence of the refusal of bail has been a very heavy punishment indeed. I therefore, think that the justice of the case will be met if I sentence you to imprisonment for seven weeks, to date from the time of your conviction, which was on the 19th of May.

The effect of this decision was that Lord St. Leonards was discharged from custody during the morning.

LEVEE BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

By Command of the Queen, a levee was held on July 7 at James's Palace by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Louis of Battenberg were present at the levee. The following presentations to the Prince of Wales were made:—

The Nawab Shums-ud-Dowlah.
Col William Auchinleck, 1st Manchester Regt.
Capt J S Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lala Balmokand, Civil Engineer, Punjab P.W.D.
Mr David Carmichael, late Member of Council, Madras.
Commander Chitty, late Indian Navy.
Surg. Herbert St. Clare Carruthers, Madras Medical Service.
William Wilson Hunter, C.S.I, C.I.E.
J Cowasjee Jehangirjee.
Hamid Ali Khan.
General H E Longden, C.B, C.S.I.
Capt G E Money, Central India Horse.
Prof K D Naegamvala, Elphinstone College, Bombay.
Syed M Nabi-Ullah.
Mr Henry F D Pennington, Bengal Civil Service.
Mr Pestonjee Hormasjee Patuck, Assistant Engineer, P W D, Bombay.
Louis Rivett-Carnac, Administrator-General of Bombay.
Mahomed Rafique.
Mahomed Ali Rogay.
Lala Ganga Ram, C E, Punjab P W D.
Syed M Habib-Allah.
Col Willoughby, Bombay Staff Corps.

THE MUSSULMAN BROTHERHOOD.

KARBON ALI, a native of Calcutta, was charged on remand, before Mr. De Rutzen, at Marylebone Police-court, on July 8, with stealing on various dates since December, 1883, from 51, Regent's Park-road, three fur tippets, six feathers, seven puffs, six handkerchiefs, two petticoats, and other articles, to the total value of £8 4s. 6d., the property of Alison Hy. Herrington, an engineer, of the address mentioned.

Mr. Beaumont Morice, barrister, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Debenham, solicitor, defended the prisoner.

The evidence taken on the first occasion was to the effect that the prosecutor, a European Mussulman missionary, made the acquaintance of the prisoner and a man named Abdul Cayoum at the Strangers' Home in June last, and subsequently purchased goods of them by way of befriending them. He also forwarded money to Calcutta for the support of the prisoner's family there, and when Cayoum went home in December last settled the account which had been standing between them. The money, it was stated, was obtained from the treasury of the brotherhood at Surat, to which the prosecutor belonged. The prisoner was accused of stealing some of the goods which had been purchased from a box in Mr. Herrington's house.

On the remand, Mr. Morice called Mr. Robert Bell, chief of the exchange department in the Oriental Bank, who said that he recollected Mr. Herrington coming to the bank with an Indian in September and October, 1883, when sums of £60 and £61 were remitted to Calcutta in the name of Abdul Cayoum, of 51, Regent's Park-road.

By the Magistrate: He did not think that Mr. Herrington had been in the habit of transmitting £15 or £16 a month to Calcutta through the bank to the order of the prisoner. He thought he should recollect that if it had occured. He only keew him as a customer on the two occasions referred to. He had never seen him at any other time, and did not know that he dealt with large sums on behalf of Mussulmans. If such sums as £500 or £1,000 were fetched from the bank or sent to a gentleman's house they could be easily traced.

Mr. Herrington (the prosecutor) was then recalled, and in further cross-examination said: I was in the Bankruptcy Court at the time these payments are alleged to have been made. I lived in the Euston-road, where I practised as an ordinary engineer.

Were you not what is called a medical mesmeriser?—You asked if I was not an engineer and I told you.

How did the money come to you from India?—It is private, and I am not allowed to give any account of it.

The Magistrate: Be careful how you answer this. You said the other day that you had, as a member of a brotherhood, been in the habit of receiving £500 or £1,000 at your house. Your worship will remember that, instead of its coming to my house, I went for the money.

The Magistrate: Granted. Now, where did you go to?—According to my religion, I am not allowed to divulge the secret.

Now, your religion does not stop your telling the truth when you are prosecuting a man. Where did you go to for it?—If you allow me—

The Magistrate: I will have an answer.—I have no answer.

Where did you go for it?—That is between me and my God.

Where did you go to?—God knows; ask him. If you were to ask a Freemason to divulge his secrets——

Answer the question.—I cannot answer the question. Then I will take it that you decline to answer. You can do so, of course, but you do it on your own responsibility. The whole case turns upon it. Now, where did it come from?—I have told you from my home at Surat.

But from what bank?—It may not have come from any bank.

Do you decline to answer?—I simply say I am not allowed to.

The Magistrate—Now, that is the case, and I am exactly of the same opinion as I was the other day—that there is absolutely nothing in it—less than nothing, in fact; and that there never was a man put in the dock upon such evidence before. There is not a shadow of evidence to support the charge, and it only requires to have a witness in the box who refuses to answer a question as to a matter upon which the whole case turns. There is a mass of evidence as to the property having been stolen from the prosecutor, and I cannot help commiserating a man who has been placed in such a position upon evidence which is not worthy of credence. (To the prisoner): You are discharged.

Detective Reeve inquired what he was to do with the property alleged to have been stolen

The Magistrate: Give it up to the girl who bought it.

LORD FALMOUTH'S STUD.

IT is very doubtful whether Mr. Tattersall ever had a larger and at the same time more business-like audience than that to which he addressed himself at Newmarket on Monday afternoon, June 30. He may be excused for having dwelt at some length upon the character of the stock which he had to sell when one remembers how magnificently most of the animals in the catalogue were bred, and what a marvellous history is that of Lord Falmouth's stud from first to last. The loss of such a man cannot be deplored too deeply, and yet some compensation is afforded for the loss of him by a glance at the list of people present at the sale and of the actual buyers. It will be seen that several of the best breeders of the day increased their stud and very few of the horses sold were taken for the foreign market although foreign buyers were present in some strength, for France sent the Duc de Castries, owner of Frontin and little Duck, and M. Maupré who bought their dams when heavy in foal with them; Count de Berteux, who has been a large buyer of blood stock in this country; M. Lefevre, the owner of Tristan and of other good horses, and two or three others; while Germany was represented by Count Lehndorff, who has bought many a good animal for the Imperial studs in Prussia; Belgium, by M. Crombez; Austria-Hungary, by Count Tassilo Festetics; and Count Szapary; Spain by the Marquis de Lamina; and the South American Colonies by Senhor Martinez. It can scarcely be said that Prince Soltykoff represented Russia for he has his breeding stud at Newmarket; nor was Prince Christian, who travelled specially to New-market for this sale from Cumberland Lodge, a representative of Germany, being simply interested onlooker at this extraordinary sale. The Dukes of Portland, Westminster, St. Albans, and Montrose, Dowager Duchess of Montrose, Lords Alington, Calthorpe, Cardross, Castlereagh-Cawdor, Clonmel, Cole Ellesmere, Fitzwilliam, Greville, Hastings Lascelles, March Rosslyn, Rosslyn, Vivian, Westmoreland, and Zetland; Sir John Astley and Sir George Chetwynd, the Hon. W. Gerard and the Hon. H. Forester, Captain Machell, and Messrs. J. Lowther, Legh of Lyme, Calehaff of Lythe, Alexander W. G. Craven, Jardine, Naylor, T. E Walker, Weatherly, Augustus Sarcle, R. Bell, R. H. Combe, T. H. Houlsworth, and R. Peck were all or nearly all of them bidders. The 16 yearlings in this sale were the first in the catalogue, and of them the demand was so great that they realized no fewer than 18,350 guineas. This represents an average of 1,146 guineas each, and though it is one which has been exceeded upon two or three occasions by Mr. Chaplin, the latter had not so many animals to sell. The highest price, as will be seen by the appended return, was 3,000 guineas, and that has been exceeded upon two occasions, when the Duke of Westminster gave 4,200 guineas for a colt called Maximilian at the sale of Mr. Combe's yearlings in 1876, and when Sir John Willoughby gave 3,600 guineas for Queen Adelaide at Mr. Chaplin's yearling sale two seasons ago. But this will not detract from Lord Falmouth's satisfactional seeing two of his yearlings sold for 3,000 guineas, especially as one of them, Godolphin, by Galopin—other, Cerealis, by Galopin—Wheatear, is half brother to Harvester, and he is so handsome and well made a colt that Cannon, the jockey and trainer, may find him a better bargain than Godolphin. The Dowager Duchess of Montrose was the list bidder for Oberon, a very handsome son of Galopin and Wheel of Fortune. The three highest priced yearlings were by the sire for which Mr. Chaplain paid 8,000 guineas a twelvemonth ago. So also was the fourth, for Rattlewings, knocked down to the Duke of Portland for 2,100 guineas, is a son of Galliard, by Galopin—Mavis; and a fifth of the Galopins, Golanthus, by Galopin—Gertrude, was sold for 1,600 guineas to Lord Fitzwilliam, who made many purchases from his old friend's stud. Many people, however, were of opinion that the best yearling in the sale was Skyscraper, a son of Skylark and Palmflower, but, being one of the first lots, T. Cannon was able to secure him for the relatively low price of 1,400 guineas. Two other yearlings fetched a thousand each, and two only went for less than three figures, so that the prices were well maintained from first to last.

The broods came next, and there were 25 of them altogether, ten of them having foals of an age which admitted of their being sold separately. Some of these foals were very much liked, and ten of them fetched 6,400 guineas, the highest price being 1,300 for the produce of Jannetted by Isonomy. This foal was bought by Captain Machell, who had just paid 1,200 guineas for his dam. Both of them were bought for the Dowager-Duchess of Montrose, who also gave 4,100 guineas for Cantiniere by Stockwell-Cantina. This mare was bred by the late Marquis of Ailesbury, and was, when in training, the speedie st of her day, and, though she is unsound in her wind, she has been a great bargain to Lord Falmouth, having bred for him Bal Gal and Dutch Oven, whose winnings on the turf were little short of £30,000. The latter sold yesterday for 1,350 and 3,200 guineas. Spinaway, a daughter of Queen Bertha, and the dam of Busybody, was sold with her filly foal by Isonomy for 5,500 guineas, which is the very sum given for Jannette's dam by Isonomy. Wheel of Fortune did even better, as she was knocked down to the Duke of Portland for 5,000 guineas, and he had to give another 1,100 guineas for her filly foal scarcely three months old by Scottish Chief. Lord Fitzwilliam took Dutch Oven while M. Lefevre purchased Mavis, the dam of Galliard. Altogether 14 mares out of 25 realized upwards of 1,000 guineas each, and not one of them fetched as little as 200 guineas. With the exception of Mavis none of the higher priced ones will leave England. The Duc de Castries only made one small purchase. Count Lehndorff did not secure anything but Gertrude, the dam of Childeric and Charibert; while the sole purchase made for Belgium was the aged Lady Coventry. The best customer from abroad was Senor Martinez, who made four or five purchases for a breeding company at Buenos Ayres. His highest bid was 2,250 guineas for Lady Golightly. Mr. Weatherby probably bought Leap Year for the foreign market. The 25 mares made 32,340 guineas, which, added to the 6,400 guineas for their foals, the 18,350 guineas for the yearlings, and the 7,350 guineas for the five stallions, gives a grand total of 75,440 guineas, and an average of over 1,300 guineas all round. Adding to this the 36,000 guineas which the horses in training realized two months ago, it will be seen that Lord Falmouth's stud has brought him in upwards of 110,000 guineas. The prices are as follows:—

Yearlings, 1884:—(1), Bel Imperia, a bay filly by Kisber out of Ambassadress, 50 gs., Mr. J. Reeves; (3), Spindrift, bay filly by Childeric out of Whirlwind, 420 gs., Lord Fitzwilliam; (3), Queenborough, bay colt by Queen's Messenger out of Lady Golightly, 350 gs., Mr. C. J. Lefevre; (4), Skyscraper, brown colt, by Skylark out of Palmflower, 1,400 gs., Mr. T. Cannon; (5), Leap Frog, chesnut filly, by Queen's Messenger out of Leap Year, 250 gs., Mr. F. Archer; (6), Alaric, bay colt, by Childeric, out of Lilian, 400 gs., Mr. M. Dawson; (7), Rattlewings, bay filly, by Galopin out of Mavis, 2,100 gs., Duke of Portland; (8), Galantris, bay filly, by Galopin out of Gertrude, 1,600 gs., Lord Fitzwilliam; (9), Godolphin, bay colt, by Galopin out of Jannette, 3,000 gs., Earl of Zetland; (10), Nightmare, bay filly, by Childeric out of Ante Diem, 410 gs., Lord Fitzwilliam; (11), Cicilia, 50 gs., Mr. Archer; (12), Arcadian, bay colt, by Kisber out of Happy Sally II., by Petrarch or Blantyre out of Spinaway, 620 gs., Duke of Portland; (13), Happy Hampton, bay filly, by Hampton out of Cantiniere, 1,000 gs., Earl of Zetland; (14), Oberon, bay colt, by Galopin out of Wheel of Fortune, 2,500 gs., Captain Machell; (15), Cerealis, brown colt, by Galopin out of Wheatear, 3,000 gs., Mr. T. Cannon; (16), Kingshill, chestnut colt, by Kingcroft out of Silver Ring, 1,000 gs., Mr. Maxwell.

Broodmares and foals:—17, Cecilia, by Blair Athol—Siberia, served by Childeric, 210 gs. (Mr. Phillips); 18, Olive Branch, by Queen's Messenger—Palmflower, served by Skylark, 350 gs. (Duc de Castries); 19, Ante Diem, by Musket dam by Young Melbourne—Maid of Masham, served by Galliard, 480 gs., (Buenos Ayres Company); 19, her bay filly foal, by Queen's Messenger, 50 gs. (Lord Hastings); 20, Whirlwind, by Kingcraft—Hurricane, served by Galliard, 520gs. (Senor Martinez); 20, her bay filly foal, Galopin, 150 gs. (Earl of Zetland); 21, Hermione, by Young Melbourne—La Belle Helene, served by Springfield, (withdrawd); 22, Ambassadress, by Queen's Messenger—Pretence, served by Galliard, 510 gs. (Buenos Ayres Company; 22, her by colt foal by Skylark, 150 gs. (Sir George Chetwynd); 23, Duchess of Cornwall, by Maccaroni—Gertrude, served by Skylark, 270 gs. (Court Szaparay); 24, Muriel, by Parmesan—Chevisaunce, served by Galliard, 1,700 gs. (Mr. T. Brown); 25, Silver King, by Blair Athol, out of Silverhair, served by Galliard, 1,350 gs. (Mr. Cartwright); 25, her bay filly foal by Hampton, 1,250 gs. (Mr. A. Taylor); 26, Lilian by Wingrave—Lady Blanche, put to Springfield, 450gs. Mr. J. Por

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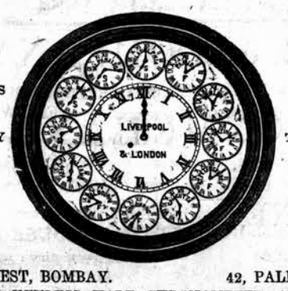

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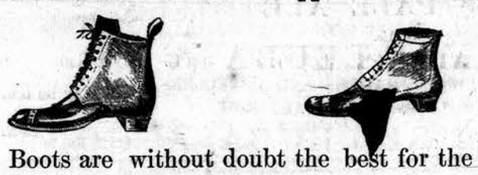

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